

N. GOODMAN ST. PFLAUM LEY,
S. C. N. GOODMAN ST. 85599-
PECHESTER N.Y.
24052

PRICE 10 CENTS

In Canada, 15 cents
Subscription price \$5.00 a year

North Goodman Street Branch

Entered as Second-Class matter,
January 8, 1918, at the Post Office at
New York City, N. Y., under Act of
March 3, 1879. \$5.00 a year.

Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper

MAY 15, 1920

VOL. CXXX No. 3369



Copyright, 1920 by Leslie's

Who Will Feed Columbia?

Drawn by GUY HOFF

A New Line-Up for Another World War

By MAJOR GENERAL I. THORD-GRAY, RUSSIAN ARMY

OLIVER HERFORD—CHARLES AUBREY EATON—BARON de SCHELKING—and THE WORLD'S
NEWS IN PICTURES



Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

BEGINNING May 1st, 1919, a six months' test of solid versus pneumatic truck tires was conducted by Mandel Brothers, operating a large downtown dry goods store in Chicago. The test was supervised by the company's chief engineer, Mr. Alfred Johnson. Two trucks were used, No. 44 on solid tires and No. 45 with Goodyear Cord Tires on the rear wheels and other pneumatics on the front wheels. Both trucks were employed in regular city delivery work, handling similar loads over similar routes. The results of the test, given below, have caused the company to order recently several trucks on pneumatics.

	Truck No. 44 (Completely equipped with solid tires)	Truck No. 45 (Completely equipped with pneumatic tires)	Difference in favor of pneumatic equipment
Number of days operated	130	146	12.3% increase
Miles traveled	5,388	6,719	25% increase
Miles per gallon of gasoline	5.5	7.2	31% increase
Repairs per mile	\$.0109	\$.0057	47% saving
Labor cost per mile (drivers)	\$.20	\$.176	12% saving
Operating cost per mile	\$.353	\$.335	5% saving

NOTE: The actual saving in operating cost amounted to 1.8 cents per mile. Such a reduction grows to a very substantial sum of money when multiplied by thousands of miles of service.

The detailed cost records of similar comparative tests of solid and pneumatic truck tires, in different classes of hauling, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOOD YEAR

CORD TIRES



Five Days to Prove I Can Raise Your Pay

I've done it for thousands of others. I can doubtless do it for you. If I can't, then it won't cost you a cent

I MEAN just what I say. There's no trick or catch about it. Give me five days, and I'll prove that I can get your pay raised for you. I'll do it on a "show you" basis. You get the proof before you pay me a cent.

You've probably heard of me. My name is Pelton. Lots of people call me "The Man Who Makes Men Rich." I don't deny it. I've done it for thousands of people—lifted them up from poverty to riches. There's no sound reason why I cannot do it for you. So let's try.

Now, follow me carefully. I'm going to tell you exactly how to do it. I'm the possessor of a "secret" for which men have been searching since Time began.

There's no need to discuss the whys and the wherefores of this "secret." Suffice it to say that *It Works*. That's all we care about—*It Works*. Over 400,000 men and women the world over have proved it for themselves.

A FEW EXAMPLES

Personal Experiences

Among over 400,000 users of "Power of Will" are such men as Judge Ben B. Lindsay; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; General Manager of Chicago & St. Louis Ry.; E. T. Lewis, of Detroit; Gov. Ferris of Michigan; E. T. Meredith, Sec'y of Agriculture, and many others of equal prominence.

\$300 Profit from One Day's Reading

"The result from one day's study netted me \$300 cash. I think it a great book and would not be without it for ten times the cost." Col. S. W. Wilkie, Roswell, N. M.

Worth \$15,000 and More

"The book has been worth more than \$15,000 to me." Oscar B. Shepard.

Would be Worth \$100,000

"If I had only had it when I was 20 years old, I would be worth \$100,000 to-day. It is worth a hundred times the price." —S. W. Taylor, The Santa Fe Ry., Milans, Tex.

From \$100 to \$3,000 a Month

"One of our boys who read Power of Will before he came over here just got from \$300 a month to \$3,000 the first month, and won a \$250 prize for the best salesmanship in the State." —Private Leslie A. Still, A. E. F., France.

with it—barely eking out a living. To-day this young man is worth \$200,000. He is building a \$25,000 home—and paying cash for it. He has three automobiles. His children go to private schools. He goes hunting, fishing, traveling, whenever the mood strikes him. His income is over a thousand dollars a week.

In a little town in New York lives a man who two years ago was pitied by all who knew him. From the time he was 14 he had worked and slaved—and at sixty he was looked upon as a failure. Without work, in debt to his charitable friends, with an invalid son to support, the outlook was pitchy black. Then he learned the "secret." In two weeks he was in business for himself. In three months his plant was working night and day to fill orders. During 1916 the profits were \$20,000. During 1917 the profits ran close to \$40,000. And this genial 64-year-old man is enjoying pleasures and comforts he little dreamed would ever be his. I could tell you thousands of similar instances. But there's no need to do this, as I'm willing to tell you the "secret" itself. Then you can put it to work and see what it will do for you. I don't claim I can make you rich over night. Maybe I can—maybe I can't. Sometimes I have failures—everyone has. But I do claim that I can help 90 out of every 100 people if they will let me.

The point of it all, my friend, is that you are using only about one-tenth of that wonderful brain of yours. That's why you haven't won greater success. Throw the unused nine-tenths of your brain into action and you'll be amazed at the almost instantaneous results.

The Will is the motive power of the brain. Without a highly trained, inflexible will, a man has about as much chance of attaining success in life as a railway engine has of crossing the continent without steam. The biggest ideas have no value without will-power to "put them over." Yet the will, altho heretofore entirely neglected, can be trained into wonderful power like the brain or memory and by the very same method—intelligent exercise and use.

If you held your arm in a sling for two years, it would become powerless to lift a feather, from lack of use. The same is true of the Will—it becomes useless from lack of practice. Because we don't use our Wills—because we continually bow to circumstance—we become unable to assert ourselves. What our wills need

is practice. Develop your will-power and money will flow in on you. Rich opportunities will open up for you. Driving energy you never dreamed you had will manifest itself. You will thrill with a new power—a power that nothing can resist. You'll have an influence over people that you never thought possible. Success—in whatever form you want it—will come as easy as failure came before. And those are only a few of the things the "secret" will do for you. The "secret" is fully explained in the wonderful book "Power of Will."

How You Can Prove This at My Expense

I know you'll think that I've claimed a lot. Perhaps you think there must be a catch somewhere. But here is my offer. You can easily make thousands—you can't lose a penny.

Send no money—no, not a cent. Merely clip the coupon and mail it to me. By return mail you'll receive, not a pamphlet, but the whole "secret" told in this wonderful book, "POWER OF WILL."

Keep it five days. Look it over in your home. Apply some of its simple teachings. If it doesn't show you how you can increase your income many times over—just as it has for thousands of others—mail the book back. You will be out nothing. But if you feel that "POWER OF WILL" will do for you what it has done for over four hundred thousand others—if you feel as they do that it's the next greatest book to the Bible—send me only \$3.50 and you and I'll be square.

If you pass this offer by, I'll be out only the small profit on a three and a half-dollar sale. But you—you may easily be out the difference between what you're making now and an income several times as great. So you see you've a lot—a whole lot—more to lose than I. Mail the coupon or write a letter now—you may never read this offer again.

SPECIAL NOTE

In nearly five years the price of "Power of Will" has been increased only 50c. We find it necessary now to raise the price to \$4.50 as soon as the present edition is gone. This means that by July 1st or sooner, the price must be increased to \$4.50.

Pelton Publishing Company
47-J Wilcox Block
Meriden, Conn.

PELTON PUBLISHING COMPANY,
47-J Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

You may send me "Power of Will" at your risk. I agree to remit \$3.50 or remail the book to you in five days.

Name _____

Address _____



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER
Editor-in-Chief
SIDNEY R. COOK, *Managing Editor*

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXX

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1920

No. 3369

10 CENTS A COPY
\$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
Published by the LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

A New Line-Up for Another World War

The German Scheme to Start a Second Vast Conflict and Conquer the World with the Aid of Soviet Russia, Turkey, Japan and Some of the Allies' Dissatisfied Possessions.

FRANCE has been accused of seeking military aggrandizement and proclaimed as more or less imperialistic in certain quarters of America. This is in view of the fact that she moved some of her troops into strategic positions when the Germans advanced without the consent of the Allies and against the Versailles Treaty.

Our homes in America have not in any shape or form felt the horrors of war. We are living in comparative luxury many thousands of miles away from any possibility of invasion. We have no conception of what real war means, and yet we have gone so far as to call this action of France "a wave of hysteria, of fear of German aggression." Sooner or later we will find that we have done our gallant and noble ally a grave injustice. France has suffered far more than any other nation from war on her soil. The ruins of the devastated northern territory are ever before her eyes. Millions of her sons were killed or disabled, and all the anxiety of those awful four years is still fresh in her memory. Is it not the solemn duty of the French Government to take such steps as are necessary to remove all danger of a repetition of 1914, should Germany show signs of desiring another war?

Should the Teutons insist on having another scrap the contention of the French would naturally be to have such a war on German soil for a change. France has every right to protect herself from invasion and to uphold the terms of the peace treaty. It has been her duty to take safeguarding measures, such as those recently made as a counterstroke to Germans going into the Ruhr basin.

It is safe to say that no one of the Allied Powers desires another European war; but it is evident that a great many Germans are working hard in preparation for the future.

Germany is face to face with the indemnity to the Allies; she has an enormous debt to her own people. Having lost all her colonies and shipping, the once great and mighty Germany stands practically a pariah among the nations. Blockaded and controlled from all points by her conquerors, she naturally will look around for a loophole of escape.

Every conceivable method imaginable has been used by Germany to defer fulfillment

By MAJ.-GEN. I. THORD-GRAY

of the Versailles Treaty, and to secure an ally. Russia was the only country to which she could turn, and, this suiting her admirably, she began scheming and fomenting trouble. The elaborate plan of the next war was thought out with, or without, the consent of the parties involved. The scheme determined on is gradually coming into effect through subtle underhanded propaganda, corruption in politics and strikes in some countries, revolution in others.

Germany's move in the Ruhr district; General von Der Holtz and his twenty thousand German troops joining the Russian "White" Army in 1919; the numerous German officers in the Russian "Red" Army under the guise of "Hungarian-Slav;" the pro-German plotting behind Kolchak and Denikin causing their downfall; the 12,000 field guns and thousands of airplanes discovered hidden in Germany; the agitation and grave trouble in Turkey, India, Egypt, Palestine, Persia and South Africa, and the tremendous anti-British and anti-French propaganda in America, are only a few of the more visible series of maneuvers far-reaching in ambition and so well worked out that it appears the work of a superman.

Europe and Asia are the only two continents involved

in the first phase of this minutely worked-out scheme. The French, owing to their geographical position and their suffering and recollections of the past, are more than anybody else awake and fully alive to the situation. They know, as well as some Britshers, that the plans for the invasion of India and France have been made in detail.

The creation of Poland as an independent State was due largely to the energetic efforts of the Polish patriots, but the underlying principle governing the real reason of the Allies was naturally to have an aggressive free Poland for the purpose of cutting up and weakening Germany and Austria.

Russia lost greatly in territory and fair provinces by the Peace Treaty. Owing to the assistance given by the Allies, Poland, Finland and the four Baltic provinces were lost to Russia because of their recognition as independent States.

Russia considers she did everything possible at the beginning of the war, so it is only natural she has a grievance against the Allies. The policy adopted by the Allies towards Russia has greatly aggravated this bad feeling, and thereby we are deliberately driving her into the arms of the Germans.

The Russians don't seem to mind the loss of Finland very much, but they are extremely bitter with regard to the other provinces that they have lost recently.

Germany has made it her business to know a great deal more about Russia than any other power. In Russia a great many more people speak German than any other language outside of their own. Russia and Germany are the two countries hardest hit by the results of the war, and they have little left but large debts and lost provinces. Owing to the Allied attitude towards Russia her only hope lies in Germany, because Germany has practically everything Russia needs and vice versa. Both these countries have nothing to lose, but everything to gain, by an alliance with one another.

Germany, contrary to the Allied viewpoint, has sent numerous agents to Russia, both to the Soviet and to the reactionary Imperialists, and kept up a most intimate relationship with all parties. She has thousands of officers and soldiers



A German armored car in Frankfurt during the recent disturbances. Germany is disarmed and her vast army demobilized; but she has millions of veterans like these who may some day again try to conquer the world.

fighting both on the "White" and the "Red" side for the specific purpose of being on the winning side and keeping the people pro-German.

A German, named Kilinger, is business manager of the Third Communist Internationale, a principal propaganda organization of the Soviet. Everything that could be done for a closer relationship between the two nations has been done, while the Allies have complacently closed their eyes and ears to everything. The natural outcome of this policy is that Germany has a tremendous foothold in Russia at this moment, while the Allies are hated and despised.

While Germany is getting on her feet she is also organizing the enormous Russian material and natural resources, without which she is helpless. She is also gradually training and mobilizing the Russian millions into her methods and ways of thinking. As soon as the practical side of this scheme is completed and in working order, the combination of Germany and Russia, owing to their geographical positions, can laugh at the armies of the world.

It is only natural that Soviet Russia would like to see a red Germany, and is working hard to accomplish this. In the meantime, the cold and calculating influence of the German's iron disciplinary methods in Russia has produced a stabilizing effect and has been the cause of great changes in the Soviet.

Lenine, in a speech delivered in January of this year, at the Soviet conference in Moscow, on national economy, emphasized "the necessity of substituting autocratic for associated organization government. It was a revolutionary measure, and success depended upon the autocracy of the Communist leaders and on Communist domination of the people." Trotzky at the same conference said: "The only means of strengthening the Soviet was to organize the peasants

into labor corps under military discipline. The armies would requisition the peasants' meat, bread, fish and other products in order to assure labor's work."

Bolshevism at the present moment is nothing but Imperialism under a different name. The only difference being that Bolshevism has a much stronger hold and control of the masses. This to a great extent is Germany's work.

There are many reports of confusion and wretched conditions throughout Russia. Emphatic are some reports in declaring the task of rehabilitating the country under the leadership of Lenine as hopeless.

One should be a little hesitant with reference to accepting these statements and should look into the sources and real foundation of these reports. We must remember that it is to Germany's advantage for the

Allies to close their gates to Russia and to cut off diplomatic and commercial relations.

The Germans are very clever and far-sighted in their scheming, though their plans do not always come out quite as they expect. When I was in the Mexican Revolution in 1913 and 1914, with President Carranza and General Obregon, I traveled through thirteen States, fighting most of the time on a journey over 3000 miles in length. American newspapers came to me from time to time and I read of the most outrageous atrocities imaginable, that were supposed to have been committed by our troops. Hardly a single statement that I read was true, with reference to the troops to which I was attached, but most of the papers clamored for intervention. I expected to see awful things done in Mexico, and looked for them, but was agreeably surprised. There were naturally isolated cases and some very bad ones with the "Villaistas," but nothing to be compared to what the Germans did in Belgium and northern France only a few months later. It is interesting to note that it was the German Ambassador in Washington and his numerous agents who, in April and June, 1914, made the most noise of what was going on in Mexico. They tried their best to get the United States to intervene with the specific purpose, of course, of keeping Uncle Sam busy when the European War broke out. There are times when I am somewhat inclined to think that a great deal of the awful news of Russia is another German scheme similar to that in Washington with reference to Mexico.

A Conference in Siberia

One night in June, 1919, while on a mission to Omsk from the front, I was sitting with several senior Russian officers discussing the military situation. Gradually the conversation

Concluded on page 610.

This issue of Leslie's is a combination of the issues of May 8th and May 15th, bearing the latter date. The recent "outlaw" strike of railroad workers so seriously hindered the delivery of paper that our printing was delayed to the extent that the issue of May 1st was almost one week late in coming off the presses. Under existing conditions in the paper trade it is impossible for us to make up time lost, and there is no alternative but to omit the printing of one issue in order to catch up. As this condition is quite general among publications, we trust that our subscribers will bear with us in realizing that we are doing all we possibly can to give them prompt and uninterrupted service. They will greatly help us by not sending in complaints about the non-receipt of May 8th issue. All subscriptions will be extended one week to make up for the missing issue.

Germany and Europe

By BARON EUGENE de SCHELKING

Bolsheviks, in the revolt of Kapp and the disorders of the Ruhr.

It is possible that the Ebert government once more will overcome its actual difficulties. It is fairly certain that tomorrow it will find the same troubles. The Reichstag, today, will support the government. Will it do so tomorrow? This Reichstag is on the eve of dissolution and new elections. The majority is composed of the moderate socialists and the still greater conservative elements of the democrats and the Catholic Centrist party. The extreme parties, hopelessly in the minority, consist of the extreme right and left. Will the new elections preserve the Reichstag's present composition? The party of the extreme left, the independent Socialists with communistic tendencies, may they not obtain the majority after the humiliation which the Allies imposed on the present Reichstag? Now in this case will Germany not become a constant menace to the world's peace, all the more as Bolshevism, not without the help of the Allies, is taking firmer root in unfortunate Russia?

Help the Ebert Government

It seems to be the interest of the Allies to extend all possible help to the Ebert government, a fragile combination, it is true, but a guarantee for some sort of government, and consequently a guarantee against future disturbances of Europe. But this is far from being the case, as after a peace has been forced upon Germany, a peace, which T. M. Keynes, in his master work, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," calls Carthaginian, the Allies, with France leading, have done everything to humiliate defeated Germany—demanding the extradition of the emperor and generals—and in this way undermined, more and more, the already precarious state of the present government. And some time ago when a movement purely Bolshevik had spread over the region of the Ruhr, one of the principal arteries of German industries, Ebert, trying to suppress this revolution, was compelled to see his country the prey of French occupation.

France's game, in my humble opinion, is basically

weak; it lacks logic and it holds very serious dangers for the future. Germany has declared her willingness to pay indemnities, which T. M. Keynes, Professor Dillon, Earl Loreburn, and other historians and economists consider as far beyond her means. But let us suppose that Germany could fulfil her obligations; she could only do so under a stable government which would guarantee order and sustain it even by force of arms. France seems to forget that one must feed a cow in order to milk her, and certainly not kill her.

It may be possible that the Germans, maddened and humiliated, might embrace Bolshevism, and the horrors of Lenine and Trotzky might spread from the Rhine to the Pacific Ocean, from the Arctic to India, carrying in their torrent Poland, just starting, and Italy starving and disgusted. What would be the proper means to remedy such a menace? A partial occupation of Germany by the French troops? This would not be without danger. One might remember Odessa and Sebastopol, where the red flag was hoisted by French sailors, became contaminated by the Bolsheviks whom they were supposed to fight. Bolshevism is a contagious disease, a kind of "flu." To forget that would be a serious mistake.

Mistakes Should Be Repaired

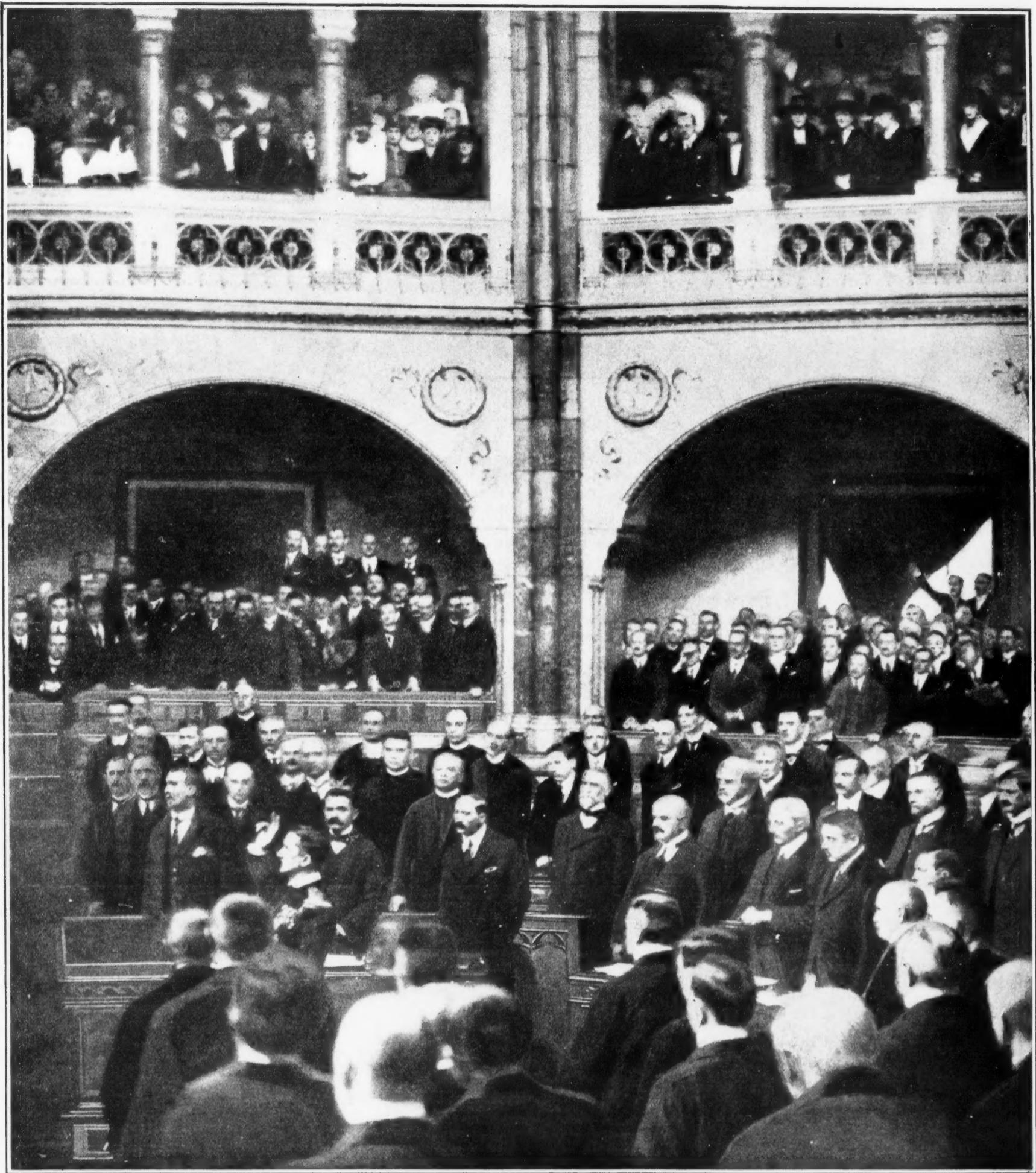
In my opinion there is only one way to escape from the European imbroglio, a consequence of the Versailles Treaty concluded too hastily and not in conformity with the just and dignified principles proclaimed by the Government of the United States as a basis for the world's peace. One must recognize the mistakes, and repair them. That means the change of this sinister treaty by a general revision, giving it a character better suited to the Allies' interests, a character denuded of hatred and corresponding to the noble American program.

Sympathies too pronounced, as well as hate, are poor counsellors in politics. The former may easily lead one to the rôle of a dupe, while the latter creates feelings of revenge. France's sacrifices have been enormous; this is an indisputable fact. It is just to reimburse her for these losses in a *possible measure*, but to go beyond that would mean bad politics. It would mean a future full of uncertainties, would mean renewed bleeding of mankind. France herself has experienced this fact

The Plight of Germany

Germany's fate is a different one, as the second treaty of Versailles not only makes her an economic vassal of the victors during an unlimited period, but also robs her of freedom of action on her own soil which today we see proved by her impotence to quell the communistic revolution in the Ruhr district, through the menace of France to occupy certain towns in strict application of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. A similar state is indicated by an agitation of the extreme parties of the right as well as of the left, of the Junkers as well as of the

May 15, 1920



Swearing In "The Man Who Would Be King"

Admiral Nicolas von Horthy, who was recently elected governor of the new State of Hungary by the National Assembly, taking the oath of office in the historic Parliament House in Budapest. Previous to his induction—a simple ceremony—the Admiral was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Today he is virtually a king with power to dissolve Parliament and change the ministry. During the war he distinguished himself in several naval

engagements, and in a battle in the Straits of Otranto, in May, 1917, he was wounded. His strength and daring he has amply evidenced many times, notably after the revolution in 1918 when, after reorganizing the Hungarian Army, he made a night march of 40 miles, entered Budapest on the heels of the withdrawing Roumanians, and held the restless Bolsheviks in check. The Allied powers regard him as a dangerous man whose ideals are decidedly Prussian.

EDITORIAL

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor

Sweat or Starve

A GENERAL food shortage would cap the climax in the series of stupidities with which, as a people, we have burdened ourselves since the armistice. And this is precisely what is coming unless something like real statesmanship is invoked to avert it.

The conditions which foreshadow this absurd and unnecessary calamity are plainly visible to all who still retain the old-fashioned notion that there is a relation between cause and effect. The acreage of winter wheat has been cut down a third this year. Tens of thousands of small farms have been abandoned. Thousands of truck gardeners and fruit-growers have been ruined by the antics of striking freight handlers in the ports and on the railroads. In certain sections of the Corn Belt the feeding of cattle, hogs and sheep for butchering has been cut down to a fifth of normal. And all over the country farmers are being forced to reduce their crop production this season to the limits of what they can do without hired help.

All this is against the desire of the food producers. They would not shut down their business except to avoid financial ruin. It is not the farmer's fault that cities are absorbing the rural population. Nor can they be blamed for the exaggerated industrial development which uses up the supply of labor. And these two general causes are at the bottom of the trouble.

During the war we were frequently reminded that armies advance on their stomachs. Within a year or so we shall learn by painful and costly experience that cities do the same. The grocery and bakery are poor substitutes for the farm. And it is the acme of idiocy to imagine that the farmer will slave long hours in order to furnish food at a loss to hordes of people who won't do an honest day's work in the great industries, and yet who manage to draw three times as much pay for slacking on their jobs as the farmer gets for sweating on his.

High pay, short hours and easy conditions in industry will have to be accompanied by high production or these millennial blessings will soon be pinched off by famine.

The President's Industrial Conference in its valuable report devotes a couple of pregnant pages to a discussion of agriculture. Every city dweller should study this document and lay its lessons to heart. Among other things the Conference says: "There is a broad national problem in the disparity of human effort applied to agriculture and that applied to general industry. If the conditions of labor and effort in general industry are to be relaxed below the standards in agriculture, it can only result in an increased burden on agriculture with a sequel of diminished agricultural production."

Translated into plain United States this means that we cannot go on much further if we demand sweat from the farmer and permit slacking by the mill and factory employee. The farmer, being human, will quit and "what will the birdies do then, poor things?"

To quote again: "If under such disparity of effort general industry can still find an outlet for its commodities in export trade, it means ultimately the dependence of the United States on imported food. It means the upbuilding of large industrial centers with all their train of human problems. From the standpoint of the physical and moral development of the people as a whole the conference believes it

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

Americans Must Rule

By MAJ.-GEN. LEONARD WOOD

THIS Country is going to be run by Americans, cost what it may. It does not make any difference what the cost is. It is going to be run on a basis of Government under the Constitution, with due respect for law and order, with a recognition of the supremacy of the law, the rights of property, the rights of the individual, the rights of mankind. No class legislation, no autocracy, either of wealth, labor or power, but a real democracy and a spirit of cooperation and helpfulness. I have had to bump into some rather ugly strike situations in the Middle West, and wherever there has been radicalism and trouble and dangerous situations, I have always found the alien red in control; very seldom an American leader.

would be a disaster to exaggerate industrial development at the cost of agriculture."

It is time for every thinking American to stop and look at the facts when this Industrial Conference warns us that our present economic and industrial set-up is leading us toward dependence on the outside world for food.

Could anything be more criminally absurd and stupid; no nation in the world possesses more abundant or diversified food resources than America. And yet, following the lure of the gregarious instinct, we are actually shaping up to lose our agricultural independence.

It is not too late to avert the threatened disaster. The first step in this direction is to stop aiding the slackers, and penalizing the producers. The way to even up the "disparity" between city slacking and country sweat is for public opinion to insist that every man pull his own weight in the boat.

Then let us have machinery devised to put city folks in cities and farmer folks on farms. There are probably millions of people grinding along in urban industries who are in the wrong place. If we can show them how, they will gladly go to the farms and become producers.

Meanwhile only the most hopelessly optimistic will expect high wages, low output and dear commodities to be accompanied by cheap and abundant food. The farmer is not in the market for that kind of a gold brick.

The Public in Revolt

THE great general public has plainly grown weary of that evil invention of the mischief-maker, the modern strike. Time was when the general public was disposed to sympathize unhesitatingly with men who *en masse* threw up their jobs. It had an instinctive conviction that the employers were always oppressors and in the wrong, and that the workers were invariably acting justly for redress of grievances. The great general public has at last become more, yes even fully, sophisticated. It knows now that men who march under the flag of labor can be and often are unreasonable and wrong-headed. It realizes that if capital has been selfish and ruthless, labor has shown itself frequently the same. When it is forced to suffer discomfort, inconvenience, and even sub-

CHARLES AUBREY EATON,
Associate Editor

stantial financial loss because certain bodies of men, here and there, for their own selfish ends, exert the power they have to disturb business, block traffic and distress and injure society without regard to the rules of reason and humanity, the general public is no longer patient and tolerant.

In all the contentions between labor and capital the general public demands that it shall hereafter be considered and not absolutely ignored. So much harm has it experienced from sudden and widespread stoppages of work that it even has begun to question the utility of unions. These seem to it to be at times managed for the general detriment rather than for the best interests of the working-man. The country desires that the righteous demands of the toilers be met, but it has stood all it means to stand from those who pose as champions of labor, but are enemies of the common welfare.

No more emphatic sign of this is evident than the attitude of the large majority of the people during the recent causeless outlaw railroad walk-out. Not only was this ill-advised demonstration denounced by thousands of travelers and shippers, whose affairs were deranged by it, but also a new check to such performances was developed. This was the volunteer movement in aid of the transportation lines. Hundreds of business men, clerks and students gave their services as engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen and yardmen, in order to keep the wheels moving. Their success was so pronounced that it disconcerted the strikers. They perceived that they had been challenged by a vast reserve force in the community that could not safely be overlooked, and that could be relied on to rush to the rescue in time of industrial war as volunteers rally to the flag in military war. These volunteers came forward at many points and may do this more readily in the future. In some places it has already been planned to have organizations formed of men prepared to take strikers' places at a moment's notice. This feature of the latest strike has encouraging significance. It shows that the country is not helpless in the face of disorganizing force, and it serves another notice on all concerned that the day of the strike as a weapon to improve the lot of labor is coming to an end.

The Plain Truth

OVERALLS! Wearing overalls as a protest against high clothing cost is a passing fad that may have some effect in reducing present abnormal prices, but other factors enter into any permanent relief. Production must be stimulated. One of the first effects of the fad was to raise the price of overalls, and this means some hardship for those who wear them as part of their equipment for work. What the American public needs is something to check extravagant living. Extravagance is one of the evil effects of the war. Britain's budget for 1920 is six times that of 1914; France will spend more this year than in any year of the war; our own national expenditures exceed those of any pre-war year. A day of reckoning is ahead for nations or individuals spending faster than they produce.

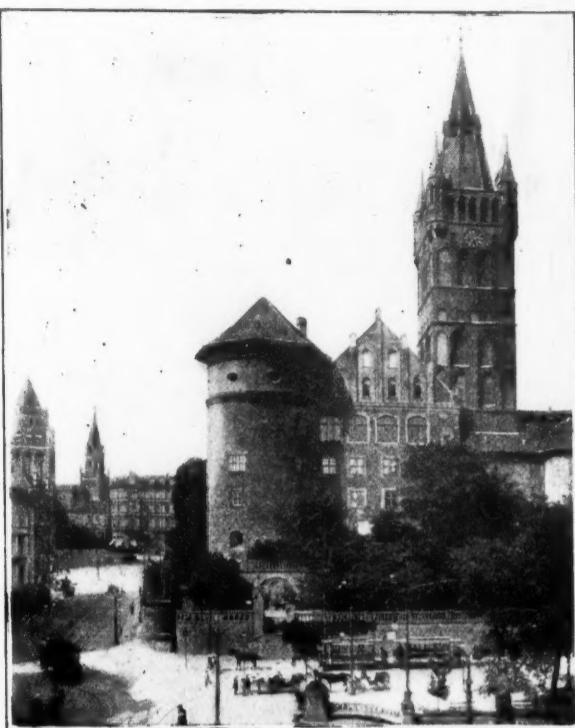
REPUBLICANISM! Autocracy has become a back number even in its milder forms. The King of Denmark merely dismissed a ministry in an unconstitutional way, and yet he aroused thereby a popular agitation that threatened his dynasty. The cry "Give us a republic" rang throughout the little kingdom. There is great significance in this. Whether King Christian goes now or later is only a matter of detail. The time is growing ripe for the sweeping away of all royalties in Europe. Even such esteemed sovereigns as King George of England, Alfonso of Spain, Wilhelmina of Holland, Haakon of Norway, Gustave of Sweden, and even the beloved Albert of Belgium are not absolutely secure in their high places. The trend of progress is strong for republicanism everywhere, and crowns and scepters must before long become nothing but museum curiosities.

German Royalty Dispossessed

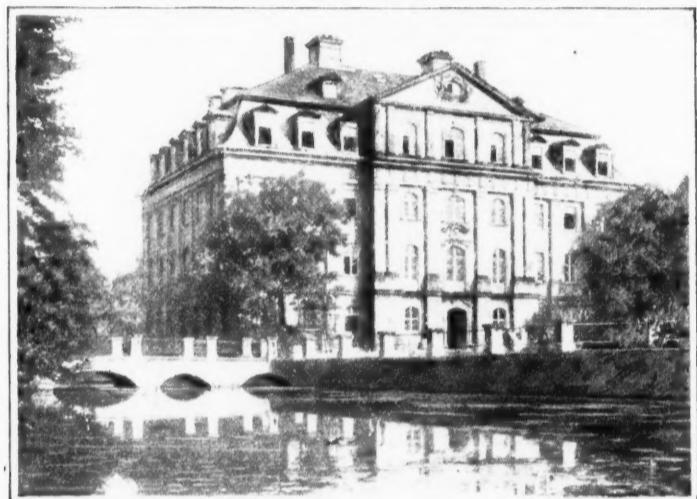
Militarism, "Sunk Without Trace," Makes Way for Schools, Museums and Hospitals.



Bavarians have discovered that Castle Fuerstenried, with its roomy ground-plan, its sunlight, cheeriness and fresh air on all sides, makes an admirable tuberculosis hospital; something which might not have occurred readily to its former occupants.



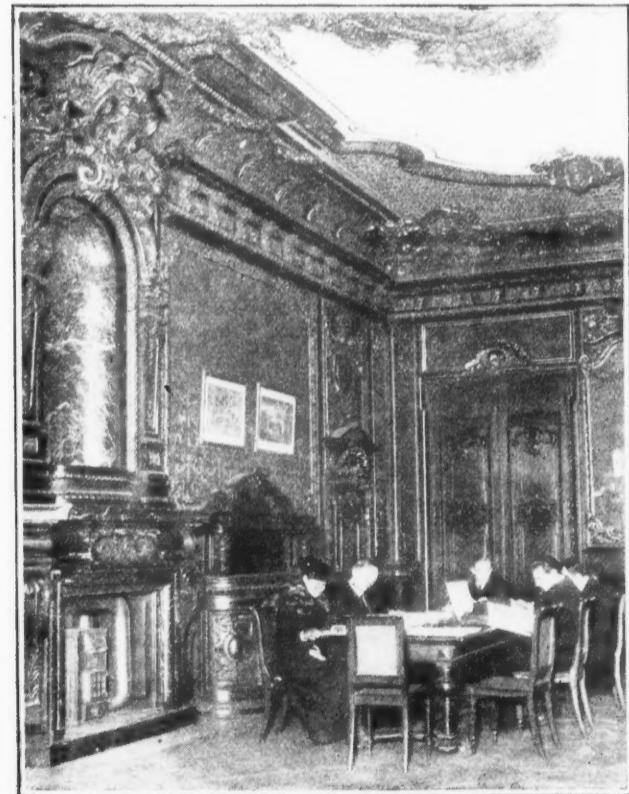
Its corridors still echoing with the tread of iron heels, the world-renowned Schweringer Castle enters upon a new and useful career as a museum.



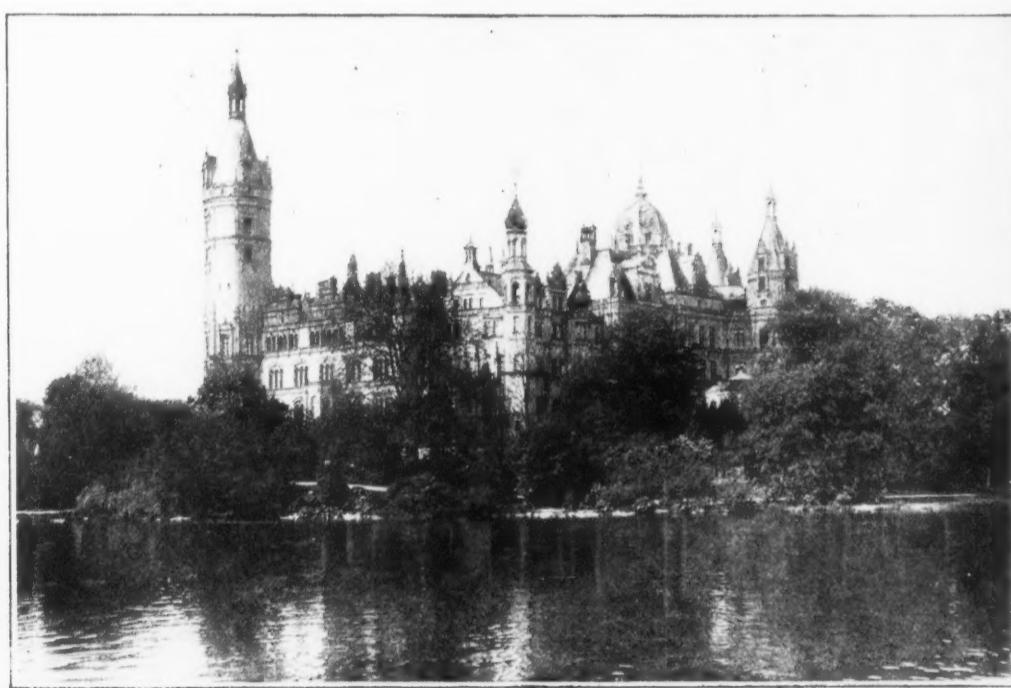
Culture succeeds Kultur, in the view at the left. Beauties other than those of "frightfulness" will be apparent to the German boy whose lessons are studied in what once was Castle Tinz. The castle has been renovated and turned into a high school.



What is loss to Mars is gain to Bacchus, for this sixteenth century castle, near Cologne, one of the most beautiful in Europe, is now described as "an ideal wine restaurant."

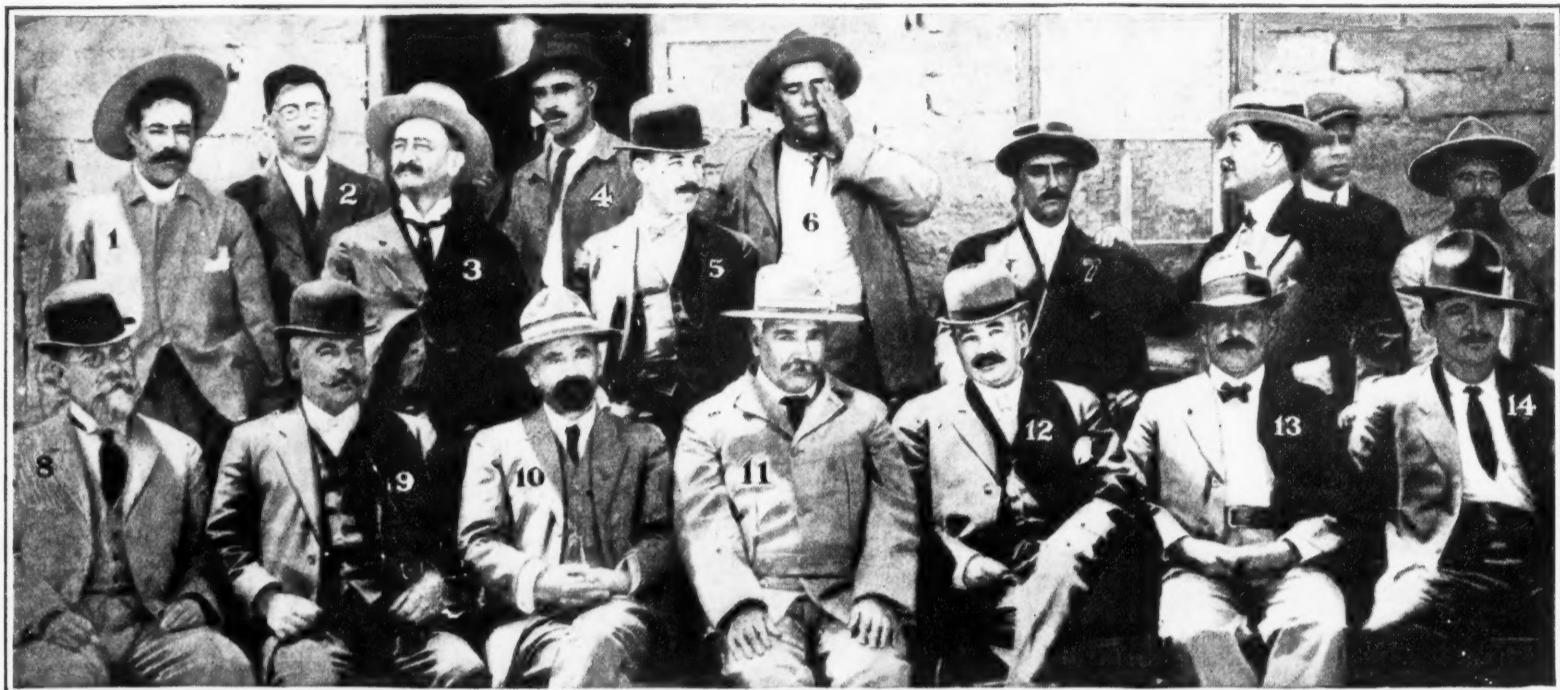


Convincing evidence of the changed order in Germany. Patrons of art browse leisurely in halls which formerly were the private strutting-ground of the Crown Prince.



With its choice of castles for museums, the German State has every opportunity to house its art objects picturesquely. In what till recent upheavals was the Munich residence of the Bavarian Crown, treasures of the royal family are being catalogued for installation.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



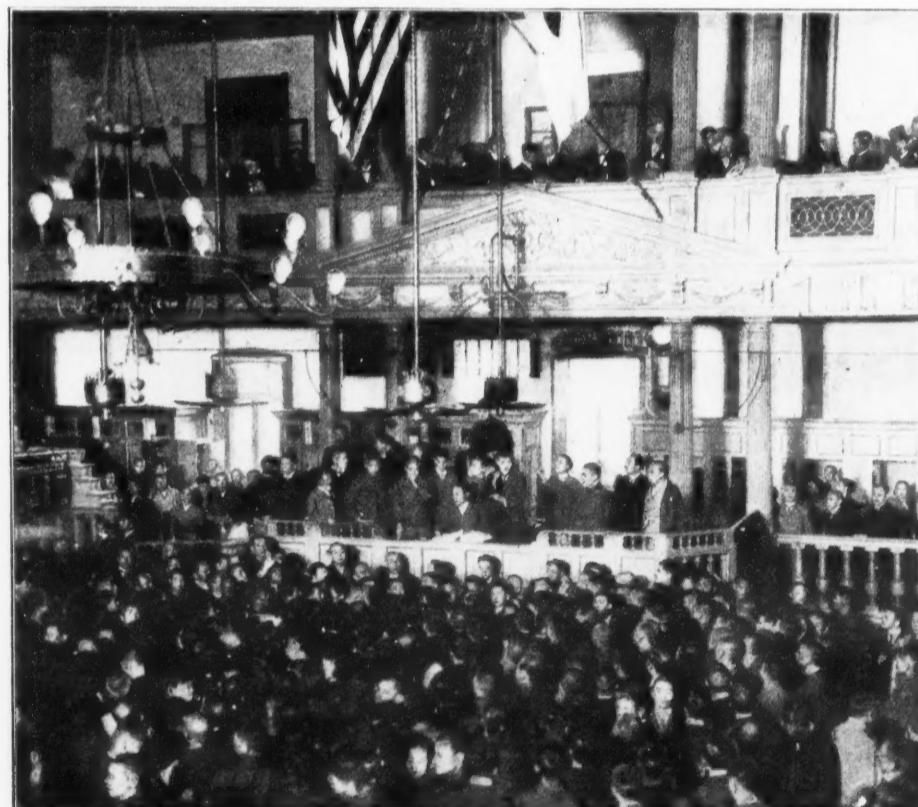
A remarkable photograph showing fourteen of Mexico's most famous men in one group. They are: (1) Villa; (2) Gus Madero; (3) F. I. Madero, Sr.; (4) Garibaldi; (5) F. Garza; (6) Blanco; (7) Azcona; (8) Carranza; (9) Gomez; (10) F. I. Madero, Jr.; (11) Gonzales; (12) Maytorena; (13) A. Fuertes; (14) Orozco. Several of them are again prominent as a result of the revolution.



Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, who has been convicted of treason and given a sentence which terminates his public life.

Caillaux Guilty

Three years' imprisonment, five years' forced residence in a section to be selected by the Minister of the Interior, and ten years' loss of all political rights, the latter clause carrying with it the inability to vote or to hold office, was the sentence imposed on Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, whose sensational trial for treason had been going on in Paris for several weeks. Immediately following the announcement of the verdict the former Premier was given his freedom, owing to the fact that he has already spent many months in prison. The prosecution presented evidence to show that Caillaux had during the war been in close touch with many traitors and German agents, such, for example, as the infamous Bolo Pacha, who was executed. It was proven that while traveling in Italy and South America he was almost constantly in the company of suspicious characters; and there was



The interior of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which recently was closed in order to prevent a panic. The speculators, it was claimed, lost fully one billion dollars as a result of the unusual occurrence.

troops under them have gone over to the rebels. At Salina Cruz, for instance, General Alejo Gonzales and his men have revolted and seized the port—the most important on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on the Pacific coast. General Mayotte, who enabled General Alvaro Obregon to escape after he had fled from Mexico City, has gone over to the rebels in the State of Guerrero. General Porfirio Gonzales has rebelled at Linares Nuevo Leon. However, the balance of power still rests with the Federals. General Aguilar, with 20,000 troops, has left the capital with the purpose of crushing the movement; General Angel Flores is reported to be marching on Mazatlan, Sinaloa, a Federal stronghold; and before this appears in print there should be some exciting developments.

Tokyo's Stock Exchange Closes

A remarkable event in the realm of world finance occurred the other day when, in order to prevent a panic, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed. The Silk, the Cotton, and the biggest of all the speculative markets in Japan—the Rice—Exchanges were also closed. Simultaneous with the announcement of this event came the news of a sensational break in the price of various commodities. Raw silk—Japan's most important export—had a tremendous fall; and Japanese speculators were reported to have lost over a billion dollars within the course of a few hours.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



Three hundred of the 600 students at the University of North Carolina who joyously discarded their conventional togs in favor of denims and rallied to the support of the overalls movement to reduce the H. C. of L. The sign in front reads: "Moth Balls—Get 'Em at No. 8 Vance Building—Save That Spring Suit."

Overalls vs. the H. C. of L.

NOT very long ago some one in the South had an inspiration. "I think I'll wear overalls and save money," he said. Wear overalls he did. Others followed his lead. The newspapers of the country printed the story. Presently half a dozen cities and towns had formed "Overall Clubs"; and it was not long before practically every city and town and hamlet in the United States—and many in Canada—possessed similar organizations. Rich and poor alike became converts to the movement to fight the high cost of living. Senators and Representatives in Washington boldly appeared in the Capitol wearing simple denim suits. Ministers, similarly garbed, preached sermons against the sin of extravagance. Bankers, lawyers, business men, college students, and representatives of every trade and profession and business joined the movement; and today it can certainly no longer be regarded as a joke. The profiteers are looking on aghast, the economic experts are giving conflicting opinions as to the ultimate result of the experiment, and the cartoonists are busy; but the movement goes on.

Mr. Wilson's Proposal Rejected

M R. WILSON'S suggestion to the Allies that the Turk be expelled from Europe and that a considerable portion of European Turkey be given to the new Armenian state has been rejected by the Allied Premiers meeting in San Remo. The "Sick Man of Europe" is to be spared, according to the foreign leaders, because such a course is the only "prudent" one to follow. That more trouble may be expected in Turkey later is certain. Mustapha Kamal

Pasha, who has been making war on the French and Armenians in Cilicia, and who is the leader of the Nationalists, is rumored to have opened negotiations with Lenin with the object of transforming his country into a second Russia; and the land is filled with "Nationalists," who are busy plotting against France, England and Italy.

Another Free Port

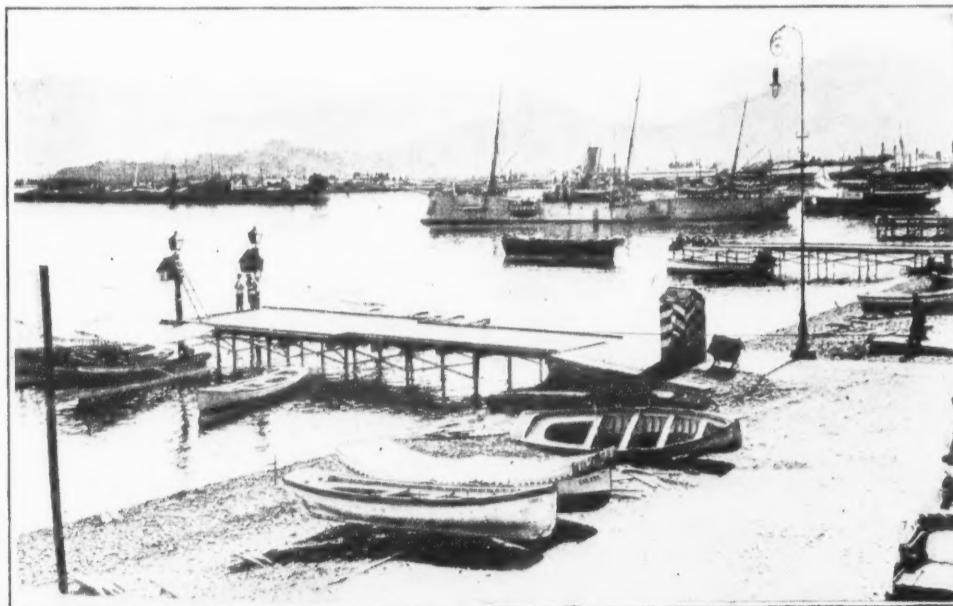
A NOTHER extremely important decision which has been reached by the Supreme Council at San Remo is that in regard to Batum, which is to be made a free city for the republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. A special clause, in which the status of the port will be fixed, will be introduced in the Turkish treaty. Batum is a Black Sea port of considerable importance.

Britain's Ambassador Arrives

FOR some time Great Britain has had no ambassador at Washington. Sir Auckland Geddes has at last arrived, however, and that condition of affairs no longer exists. Accompanied by Lady Geddes he crossed the Atlantic on the *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, gave the newspapers of New York material for columns of reading matter by talking on the Irish question, and rushed to Washington.



Mustapha Kamal Pasha, the leader of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, who has given, and will give the Allies much trouble in Turkey. He has a large following.



Batum, the great emporium for the export of petroleum in the Black Sea region, which the Supreme Council meeting at San Remo has decided shall be a free port for the republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. Its population is about 45,000 and its harbor is one of the finest on the east coast of the Black Sea.



Sir Auckland Geddes, the recently appointed British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Geddes, his American wife, as they appeared on their arrival in the U. S.

Congress Keeps In Training

It Is an Error to Say That the Members Get All the Exercise They Need, Catching the Speaker's Eye, Holding the Floor and Fixing Fences.

© Underwood & Underwood



Representative Martin E. Rhodes of Missouri is a patron of chest-weights. Chest weights are a certain developer of chest tones, and the latter are of use to any Congressman especially when up for reelection.



Representative John S. Benham of Indiana does not propose to lose his athletic figure so long as the House gymnasium is equipped with apparatus to serve his purpose. He is a believer in centralization.

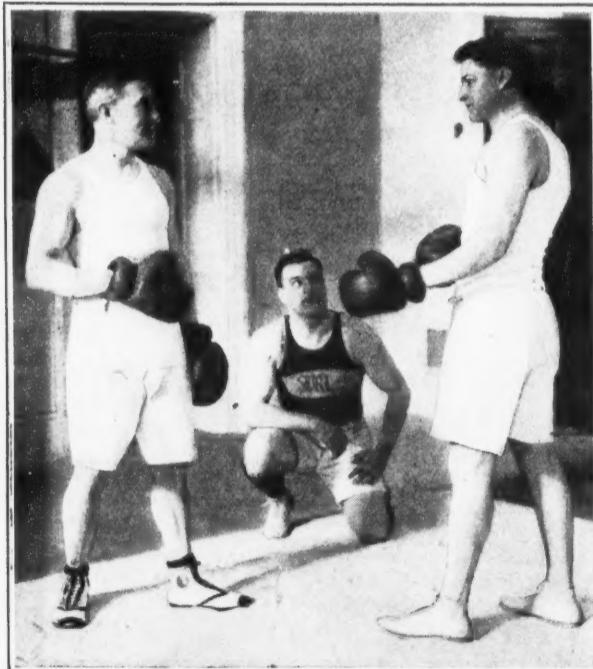


Passing the medicine ball (in nowise in violation of the Volstead Act) is Representative Dyer of Missouri's idea of training. More violent than passing the buck.



If the machine to which he is devoted be a rowing machine, there can be no objection by any Congressman's constituents. So, at least, Representative Fred S. Purnell of Indiana has decided. A sliding seat, as it were, in Congress.

One hundred members of the House of Representatives have signed up as Congressional athletes. Regular classes under an instructor are to be held in the gym of the House office building, where our national lawmakers will go in seriously for physical development. From a fund of \$1,000 contributed by the hundred members on a flawless democratic basis of \$10 each) appropriation for equipment will be made. Whether such equipment will include a visitors' gallery has not been announced. It would be well patronized.



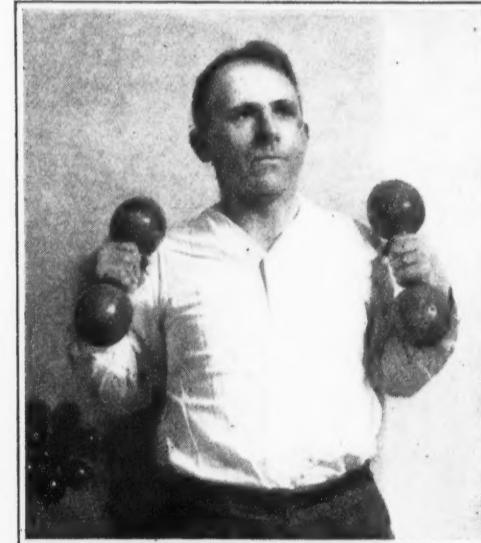
Under the direction of Instructor Ferral, Congressmen Fred A. Britten of Illinois and Sidney Anderson of Minnesota don the gloves. Anderson is well on guard, for he knows the Illinois man's fame as a boxer back home.



Swinging clubs, according to Sidney Anderson of Minnesota, is the best method of keeping fit. At Washington, that is. Back home, around election time, he prefers swinging his district to any other exercise.

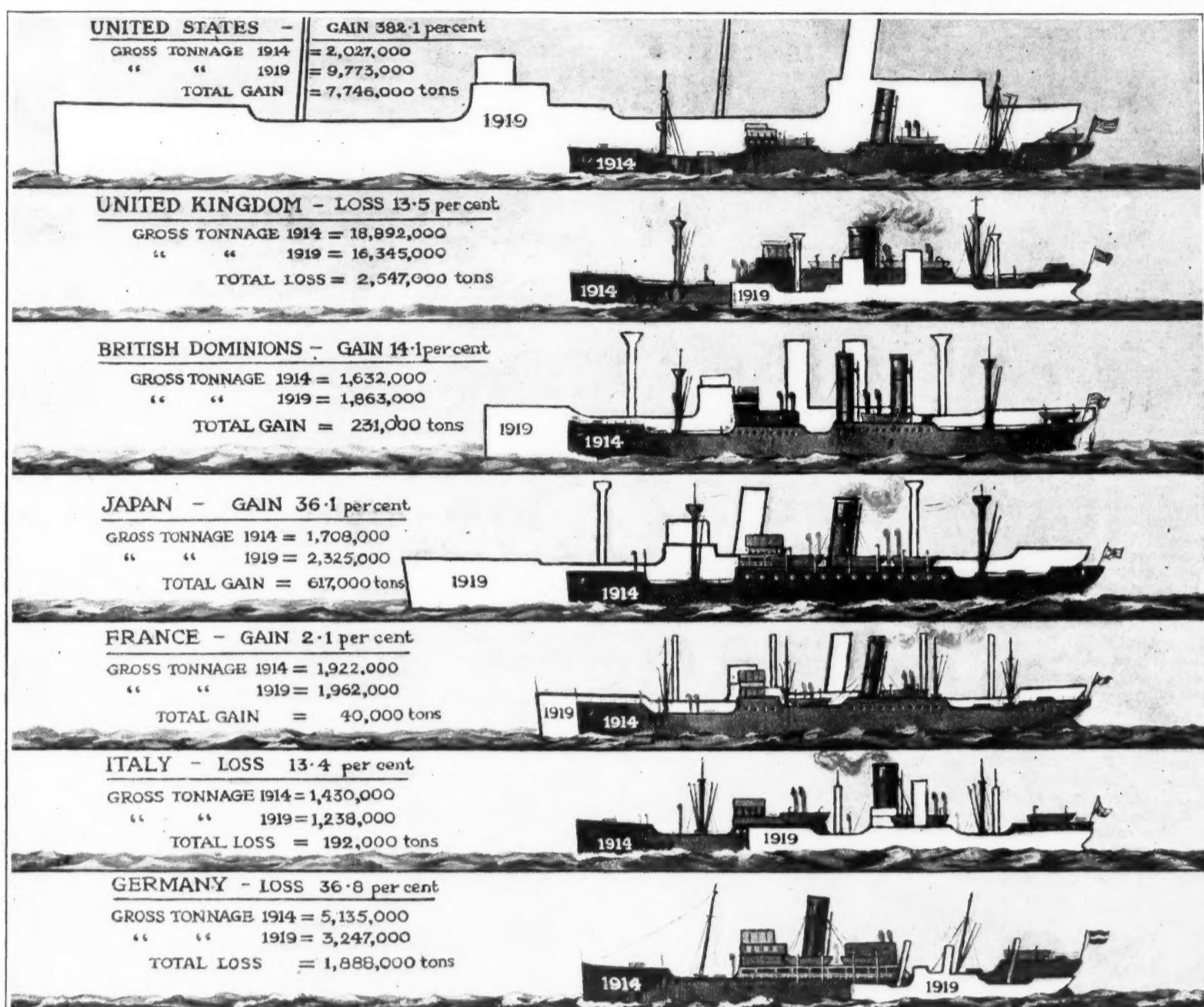


This photograph shows Congressman Hugh S. Hersman of California ready for some catching in the House gymnasium. With such practice, it should be easy for him to catch good committee assignments.



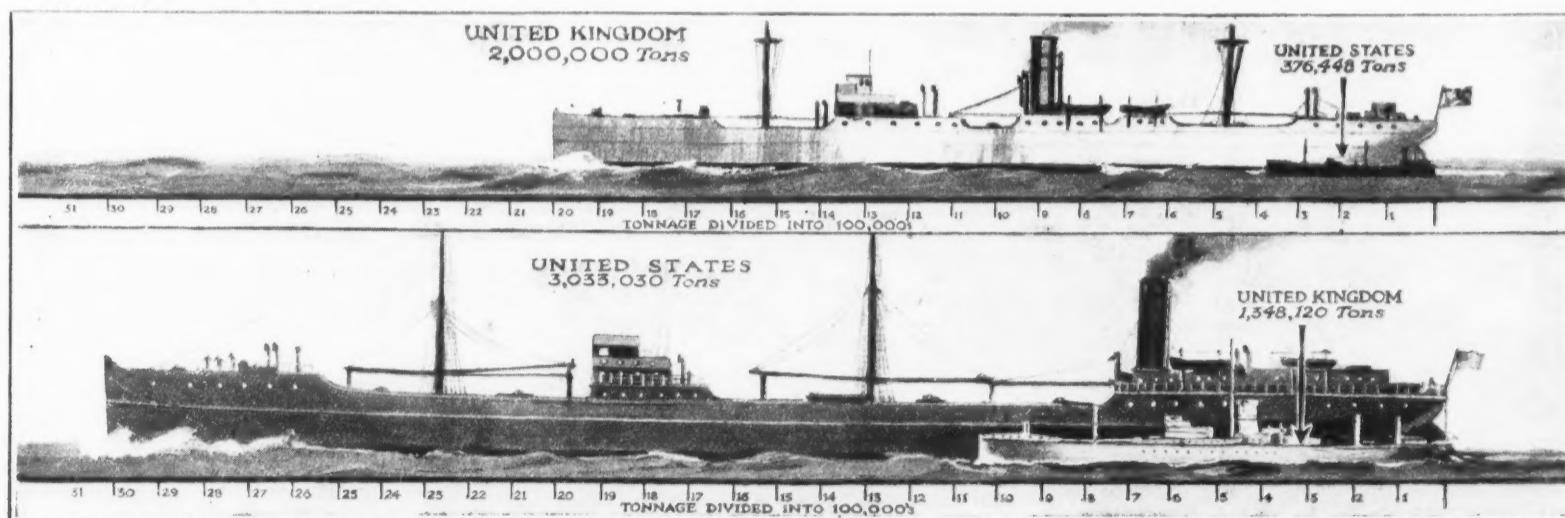
I. M. Foster of Ohio goes in for dumbbells, which are useful in training the arms for gestures, especially with such phrases as "from the great lakes to the gulf."

America's Merchant Marine Leads the World



When Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, "The World Turned Upside Down" was the tune played by the British field music. Appropriate is this title to the shipping world today, as the diagrams here show. In 1913, Great Britain's tonnage was five times that of the United States. But with America's entrance into the war began that change which by 1918 had not only worked a reversal of the old order but had sent Amer-

ica spectacularly to the front of the world's merchant marine. In 1918, the United States, according to London *Sphere*, turned out more new ships than any nation had ever done before in twelve months. In less than six years American sea-going tonnage has increased 382 per cent. What the war did to raise or lower the tonnage of other nations is likewise indicated in the accompanying comparisons of current "ocean-carrier" statistics.



British and American tonnage of 1913 strikingly contrasted. In that year Great Britain outbuilt the United States more than fivefold. As a result

of America's "speeding up," Great Britain's tonnage figures were equaled and sensationaly surpassed in one war year of intensive effort.

A Basis for Industrial Peace

*If Employers and Employees Pay Heed to the Suggestions Recently Made by the Industrial Conference
Many of Their Differences Will Vanish*

UNDER date of March 6, 1920, the Industrial Conference called by the President in December, 1919, made a report which deserves much closer study than it has received.

The document is well written and it shows thorough preparation. It is a genuine attempt to analyze the labor problem from the national point of view, and to present a sane and practicable solution. Extremists and theorists will find much to complain of in some of its proposals, but I am convinced that those who really desire to see an improvement in American Industrial conditions will welcome this study as a real contribution.

The Conference proposes "joint organization of management and employees as a means of preventing misunderstanding and of securing cooperative effort." It seeks "to diminish the field of arbitration, and enlarge the scope of voluntary settlement by agreement." The plan makes machinery available for collective bargaining, with only "incidental and limited arbitration." And it "covers disputes affecting public utilities other than steam railroads, as well as the services of public employees."

Among the causes of industrial unrest, the report includes the rise in cost of living, unrestrained speculation, spectacular instances of excessive profits, excessive accumulation and misuse of wealth, inequality of readjustments of wage schedules, release of ideas and emotions by the war, social revolutionary theories imported from Europe, the belief that free speech is restricted, the intermittency of employment, fear of unemployment, excessive hours of work in certain industries, lack of adequate housing, unnecessarily high infant mortality in industrial centers, loss of personal contact in large industrial units, and a culmination of a growing belief on the part of both employers and employees that a readjustment is necessary to a wholesome continuity of their united efforts.

For the most part, these causes of unrest are not the result of the war, but have been accentuated by it. One feature, however, differentiates present-day unrest from that commonly existing before the war. The unrest of today is characterized more than ever by purposes and desires which go beyond the mere demand for higher wages and shorter hours. These aspirations reveal a desire on the part of workers to exert a larger and more organic influence upon the processes of industrial life.

Wages Should Be Honestly Earned

IT would have been helpful if the Conference had gone a little deeper into this aspect of the case, and given us its conclusions in plain words. The behavior of organized labor during recent months has raised a disquieting question in the minds of many who are naturally predisposed to sympathize with its aspirations and efforts toward better conditions. The question is, how far are all these destructive and senseless strikes aimed at the community an expression of the *will to power* on the part of labor? Are these strikes intended to improve the lot of the worker or are they intended to express a new-born consciousness of power on the part of the workers?

Are the workers now acting in the interests of economic advantage, or do they intend to acquire political power as a class, for a class, and against the rest of us? How far are these material and psychological causes of industrial unrest due to the absence of moral restraints in the minds of workmen? One hears much of right, but never a whisper of duty. And yet a right is nothing but a duty turned round; and while labor is urging and surging under these inner impulses, it must surely know, or be taught, that most of the ills it complains of afflict the rest of the people as well, and can be cured only by service and sacrifice.

In preparing its plan, the Conference takes as its guiding thought the idea that right relationship between employer and employee can best be promoted by the "deliberate organization of that relationship." This is not very clear, but we gain further insight by the declaration that organization should begin within the plant itself. Its object should be to *organize unity of interest*, and thus to diminish the area of conflict. Such organization will supply that human relationship which existed between employer and employee when industries were smaller. It will emphasize the responsibility of managers to know men at least as intimately as they know materials, and the right and duty of employees to have a knowledge of the industry, its processes and policies. Employees need to understand their relation to the joint endeavor so that they may once more have a creative interest in their work.

By CHARLES AUBREY EATON

Associate Editor of LESLIE'S



Every reader of LESLIE'S has a far from vague idea of what Dr. Eaton thinks concerning many of the vital questions confronting the Nation today; but there are, doubtless, thousands who have never seen a picture of him and who would like to know what he looks like. Here he is as he appears to Mr. James Montgomery Flagg. It is a speaking likeness of the man whose virile, but sane, articles form one of the greatest features of this magazine.

These are fundamental principles and must find acceptance; but a still more fundamental principle is left out. If a man takes wages for work, he ought to earn the wages by doing the work. And right here is where our industrial system is breaking down. As wages go, up production goes down. And this will continue until the goose is killed which lays the golden eggs, unless the worker brings himself under the common law of right and duty and gives value for money received. If the worker will pluck out of his soul the idea which has ruined bigger men than he that you can get something for nothing, he will find most of his problems solved and his unrest cured.

The employer has been the heavy villain in the industrial play, but this part is now being taken by the employee. The employer failed in it. The employee will also fail. High wages are most desirable both for the comfort of the wage-earner and for the general good of society. A broad and equitable distribution of wealth is the only possible foundation for a permanent, prosperous and progressive economic order. But to distribute wealth by means of high wages without corresponding high production on the part of the wage-earner is flying in the face of the multiplication table. In the end it benefits no one and injures every one. Three-quarters of our industrial unrest would disappear over night if every worker would go to work. And the remaining problems could find speedy settlement, for an employee who produces one hundred per cent. is in a position to get anything he has a right to ask from his employer.

Employee Representation

ONE of the striking conclusions reached by the Conference is that the strategic place to begin battle with misunderstanding is with the industrial plant itself. Primarily the settlement must come from the bottom, not from the top. This conclusion accords with the experience of various industrial firms who are conscientiously trying to solve their difficulties on principles of justice and humanity. No one scheme will work everywhere. Each institution must have the courage to evolve its own method to meet its own conditions. Certain general principles apply in all cases, but the method of their application must be determined by local conditions.

The general plan suggested by the Conference for adoption in American industry is described as "*employee representation*." The form which employee representation should take may vary in every plant. The Conference, therefore, very wisely, directs this recommendation, not to legislators, but to managers and employees.

If this voluntary arrangement fails in any given case, the Conference proposes a governmental system of settlement which is unlike any previous scheme and is essentially American in scope and method. In brief, the recommendation is that there shall be set up, by suitable legislation, a National Industrial Board, local Regional Conferences, and Boards of Inquiry which shall adjudicate upon differences and prevent, where possible, such differences from reaching the stage of actual warfare.

Employee representation is advanced as the best preventive of industrial strife. The chief opposition to it comes from two sources. Some employers where the plant is too large for personal contact still adhere to the old mechanical idea that labor is a commodity and that men

must be handled like any other merchandise. This view is steadily disappearing. On the other hand certain trade union leaders look upon shop representation as a subtle weapon directed against the union.

The Conference answers this objection by the assertion that the union has its greatest success in dealing with basic working conditions and with the general level of wages, while local problems fall naturally within the province of shop committees.

It is to be regretted that the Conference did not develop this idea more fully. There is a growing feeling that the union needs a restatement of its place, aims and function. Certainly it has helped the worker enormously by raising the level of wages and improving the conditions of labor as well as in the securing of liberal legislation. But much of our industrial strife is due to the attempt of the union as an outside organization to regulate the inner relations of the individual plant. Perhaps we are near the time when the union will confine its activities to these larger matters and leave the local plant to regulate its affairs upon the well-known principles of self-determination.

The legislative plan of the Conference begins with a National Board of nine members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This Board shall have supervision over the entire machinery of the plan, and shall act as a court of appeal.

An Appeal to Public Opinion

THE country is to be divided into certain Industrial Regions, each with a Regional Board, at the head of which shall be a chairman appointed by the President. The personnel of these Regional Boards is to be secured by an ingenious panel system prepared by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce.

When the Regional Board takes cognizance of a dispute its findings are to be accepted by the parties in interest as a settlement. If such settlement cannot be reached, the matter may then be referred to the National Board. This Regional Adjustment Board has no power to subpoena, but shall obtain its facts by the voluntary action of the parties to the dispute.

In case both parties, or either party, refuses to submit the dispute to the Regional Adjustment Conference, the chairman shall forthwith organize a Regional Board of inquiry. This Board shall have the right to subpoena witnesses and examine them under oath. It may also require the production of books and papers in order to a clear understanding of the case. Its findings shall be made public, in addition to being transmitted to the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce, the various regional chairmen and the National Board.

The underlying idea in all this seems to be an appeal to Public Opinion as the last court of appeal. This is a new thing, but deserving of serious consideration. Public opinion is, after all, the arbiter in industrial disputes. No strike can succeed when public opinion is against it; nor can it fail when the public is convinced of its justice.

In these columns, several months ago, I wrote an article entitled "Let the People Judge." My contention was that we needed some medium whereby the public could learn the facts, and I proposed the creation of a board which should have power to ascertain the facts in every industrial dispute affecting the public interests and which should be required to present these facts with absolute clearness and impartiality to the public for its decision.

The President's Conference suggests an almost identical procedure. Let us hope that it may be given a fair trial, for it rests upon the assumption that the public will decide justly, if it knows the facts. And it cannot know the facts from the partial and prejudiced presentation of them through the press.

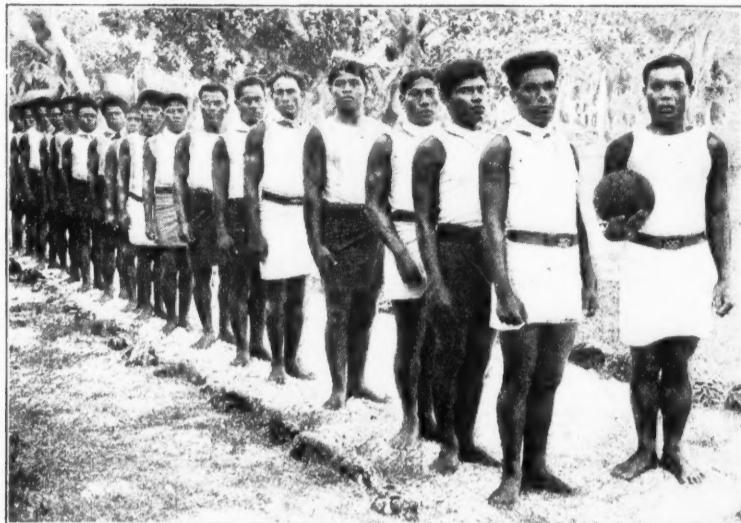
There is much matter of moment in this report which one cannot deal with in the limits of a brief review. The Conference discusses with clarity and fairness the development of industrial relations; collective bargaining; hours of labor; women in industry; child labor; education; housing; wages; profit-sharing and gain-sharing; thrift agencies; inflation and the high cost of living; public employees; agriculture; unemployment and part-time employment; and public employment clearing-house. It reflects credit upon the sanity, good faith and patriotism of the gentlemen who gave of their time and wisdom so ungrudgingly to the service. Let us join with them in the fervent hope that the adoption of their proposals will make for the introduction in American industry of those democratic principles which constitute the most precious heritage of the American citizen.

May 15, 1920

Nauru Island, An Isolated Question-Mark

Five Thousand Acres of Snug Prosperity, Twelve Miles in Circumference, Which Used to Be Germany's, But Whose Status Now Is in Doubt

Photos by THOMAS J. McMAHON



Football—soccer, apparently, judging by the round ball—is a favorite sport of the native police. A firm dealing in football shoes exclusively would go broke in Nauru. Beside football, the islanders are fond of cycling, even the women riding wheels. Health, prosperity, long life—thus is Nauru summarized till further notice.

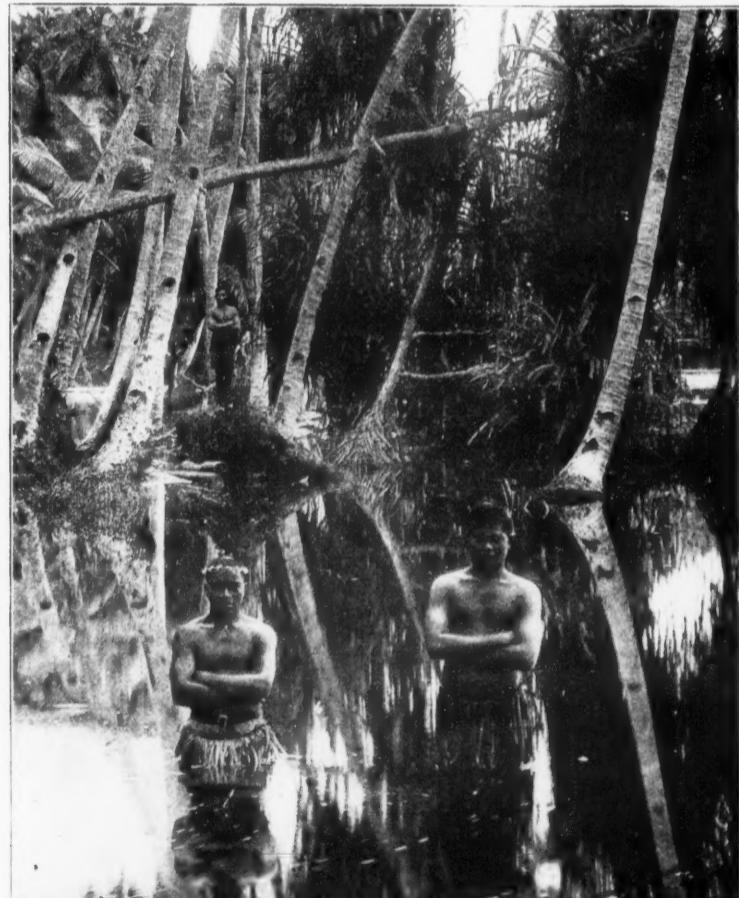


Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand are to share equally in Nauru, according to mandate of the Peace Conference. This is Police Headquarters, which is British. It is electrically lighted. To the right are some of the native police

Their dusky majesties, the King and Queen of Nauru, the king somewhat suggestive of a black Oom Paul. His realm lies 33 miles south of the equator in the very center of the Pacific. It is one of the richest islands in the world on account of its vast deposits of phosphate of lime, a worker of marvels as a fertilizer. Grouped about the native rulers are the members of the Royal Ballet. What look to be fish on the persons of some of the troupe are—fish in very truth; live ones. For excellent reasons, they are changed frequently.



Natives at work in the rich phosphate of lime fields of Nauru. The industry, once German, is now under British control, and considerable debate is anticipated before an arrangement satisfactory to all parties to the mandate can be reached



A lagoon alongshore of Nauru. In these lagoons, the natives keep large supplies of fish—for the Royal Ballet's adornment and for food—fencing them with barriers under water; cool, if not cold, storage.

PEN and INKLINGS

by

Oliver Herford

Illustrations by the Author



The Bolshevism of Babyhood

I SOMETIMES ask myself (when there is no one else to pester) whether the present tendency toward Primitivism, in Art, Religion, Government, Conduct and Costume (everything in fact) may not be a sign that the world is coming, if not already come, to its second childhood, and I invariably answer myself in the affirmative.

Second Childhood, as of course you know, is the "happy hour" of an old age whose faculties have diminished to a semblance of the undeveloped mental and physical attributes of infancy.

Take any baby—not your own, dear Reader, yours is an exception I know, but any common ordinary baby—and I think when you have examined it you will agree with me that, judged by ultra-modern standards of culture, it is the most decadent being on earth.

To begin with, its Sociological viewpoint is a mixture of passionate pessimism and pure unmitigated Anarchism.

Its Musical output is a hysterical hiccup of disassociated discords, no more to be judged (as common music) by its sound than is the music of Richard Strauss or Sassooffski.

Its Plastic and Graphic Art (achieved through the accident of the inverted Porridge bowl or the overturned Catsup bottle) is the Post-Impressionism of Matisse and Picasso, whose law is the Law of Moses—"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth."

The Literary Message of the baby is a combination of the styles of Gertrude Stein, Amy Lowell and an unassisted Ouija board and is only to be interpreted through the medium of maternal inspiration.



And as for the Art Sartorial, are not the fashions feminine venturing each successive season a little nearer to that of the newborn babe?

What Does It Mean?

"WELL," say you, "supposing we admit that Modern Culture and Infancy are identical in expression, and that the World is entering upon its second childhood; what does it mean— Is it the end of all things or only a fresh start?"

There you have me! There are some questions that even I cannot answer. I give it up. Perhaps the learned Dr. Einstein, who has lately upset the world of Science by his amendment to the law of gravitation, can tell us.

If, as Dr. Einstein asserts, our planet has been receiving crooked light-rays all this time, it is a very serious matter and there is no knowing *what* may come of it; certainly the Cosmic Light Company ought to be investigated. But don't be down-hearted, dear Reader of LESLIE'S, maybe the Einstein Amendment will be repealed, and made retroactive into the bargain; it is all a matter of Relativity and it may turn out that the Relativity-shoe is on the other foot and that it is the

Earth's orbit that is on the blink and not the light rays at all.

Speaking of Chickens

IF by any chance, dear Reader, you see a stray Chicken or Duck promenading on this page, kindly notify me.

The Chicken is named Martha and is (chronically speaking) no chicken at all, being the neglected wife of an irresponsible Rooster named Clarence. The duck answers

to the name of Eustace—and that reminds me, he is not a duck but a Drake.

They belong, these two runaways, to a book called "Scrambled Eggs" in which I placed them (along with other feathered bipeds) with my own hand and pencil, and I may say right here I do not blame them for leaving that book, as it is a most immoral publication and no place for a virtuous fowl like Martha and an idealistic duck—I mean drake—like Eustace.

Realism has its uses, but the social annals of a Bantam Roué and a collection of feathered Vamps were better left to the prurient pen of a Wells or an Arnold Bennett.

The nearest approach to a moral contained in "Scrambled Eggs" is the somewhat gloomy assurance that "the Good-to-eat die young" and "the Paths of Glory lead but to the Gravy."

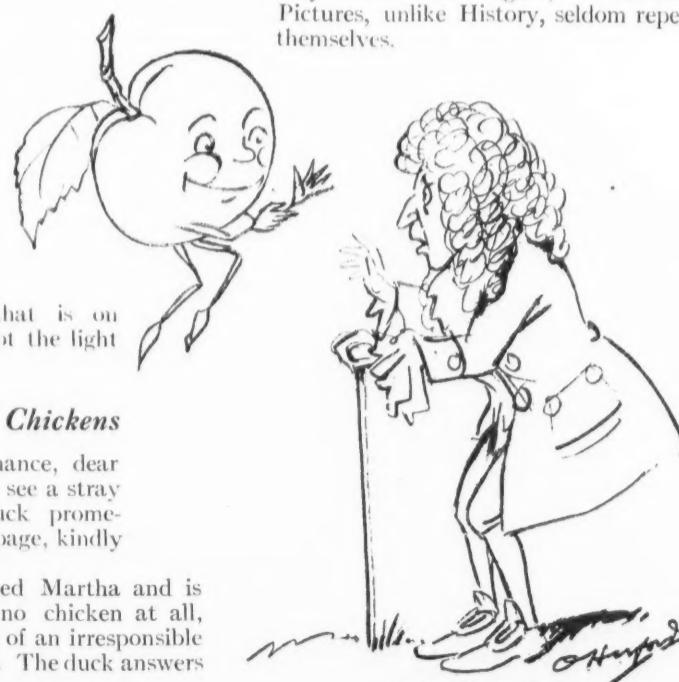
The Lost Opportunity

IN a moving picture of the destruction wrought by the great cyclone in the Middle West, the cyclone was described in a caption as the "Greatest wind storm in the history of America."

As the words were flashed on the screen there came a cry from the darkness of the auditorium, "How about William Jennings Bryan?"

"A cyclone of laughter greeted the sally" is the way this story should end, but unfortunately the sally was unheard by the audience, as my voice failed me at the critical moment.

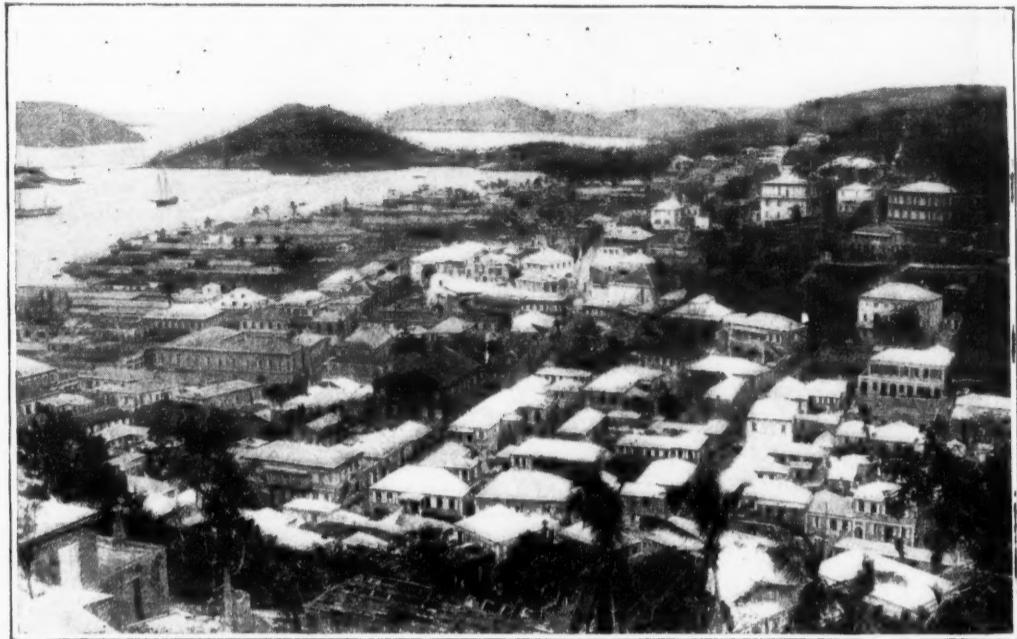
It was, alas, a lost opportunity and it may never come again, for Moving Pictures, unlike History, seldom repeat themselves.



Shades of Isaac Newton!

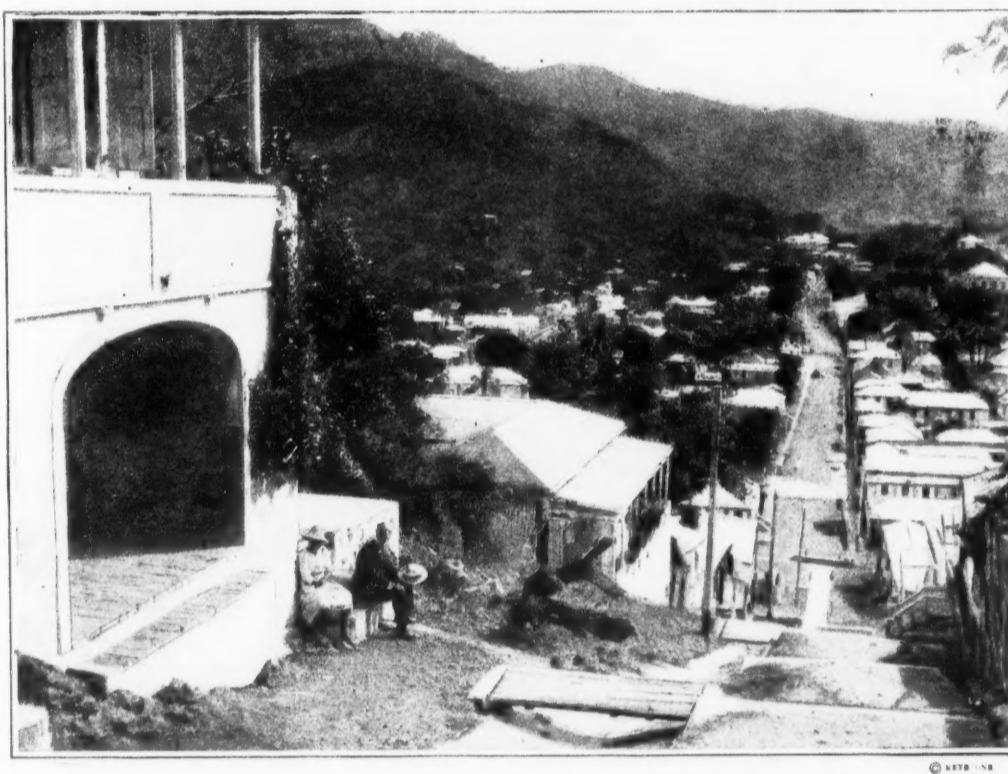
May 15, 1920

Getting Acquainted With Our Three Saints

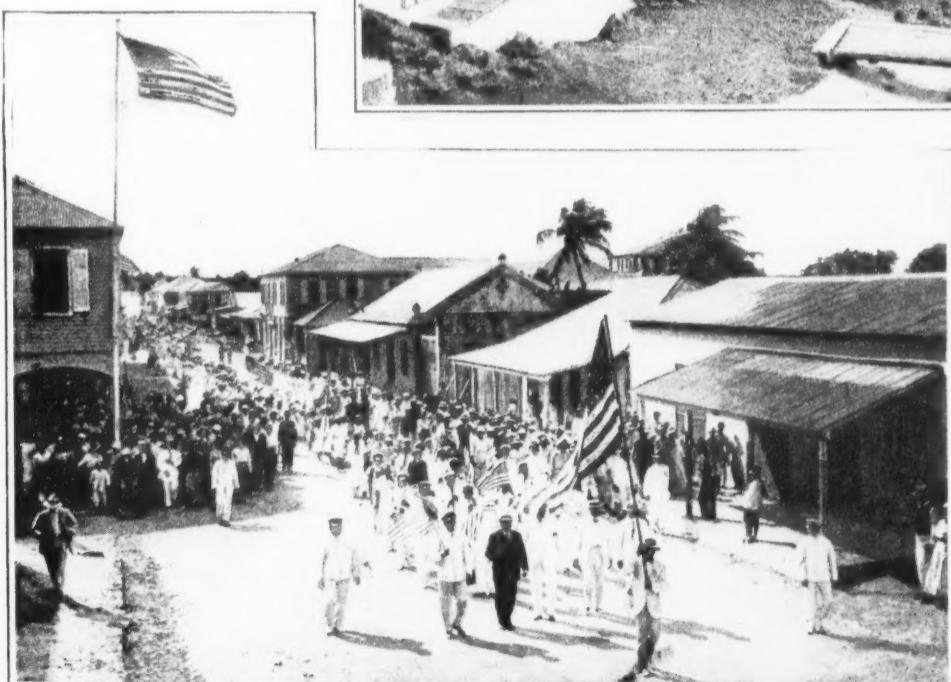


Selling pottery to tourists is but a sideline with the Virgin Islanders. The chief product of their labor is sugar, a commodity in which the American nation is decidedly interested at the moment. If our three West Indian Saints—John, Croix and Thomas—can do anything to ease the sugar shortage, the American people will not regret that Columbus discovered them, or that \$25,000,000 were recently paid to Denmark for the right to fly the Stars and Stripes there. A committee of Congressmen lately returned from the Islands, whither they had gone for the purpose of shaking hands all around and getting acquainted.

Abounding in history and tradition, in tales of pirates and treasure ships, of square-rigged men-o'-war and "clippers" of glorious memory, the harbor of Charlotte Amelie, St. Thomas, is peerless in the West Indies as a center of romantic interest. Its gay roofs studding the tropic-green slopes, Charlotte Amelie is the largest town in the trio of islands. If it but calls for volunteers at the right season, Congress should recruit without difficulty a full-sized committee to visit the West Indian "Saints" annually.



A view of Charlotte Amelie from the hills back of the town. No place for a motor-car with a novice at the wheel.



A display of red, white and blue bunting shown to advantage in the breeze and sunshine of St. Thomas. There is a "Home Rule" party in the islands, but no revolutionary spirit. Uncle Sam is experienced in the management of island properties.



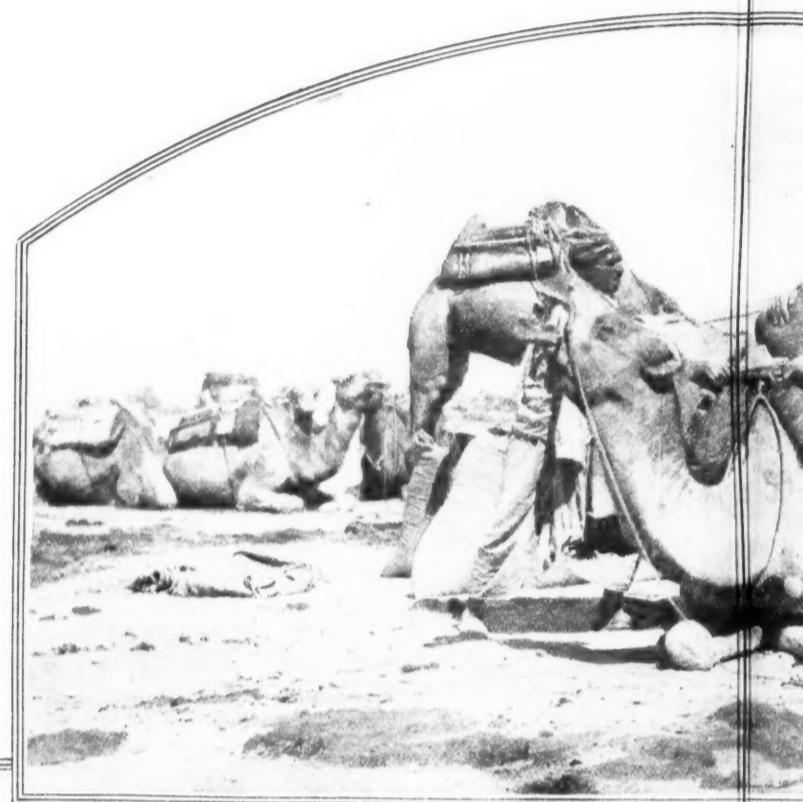
The inhabitants of the three islands are mostly negroes, the supply of which is in no danger of wanting, as this picture hints. It shows a children's shelter at Friederiksted, Isle of St. Croix.



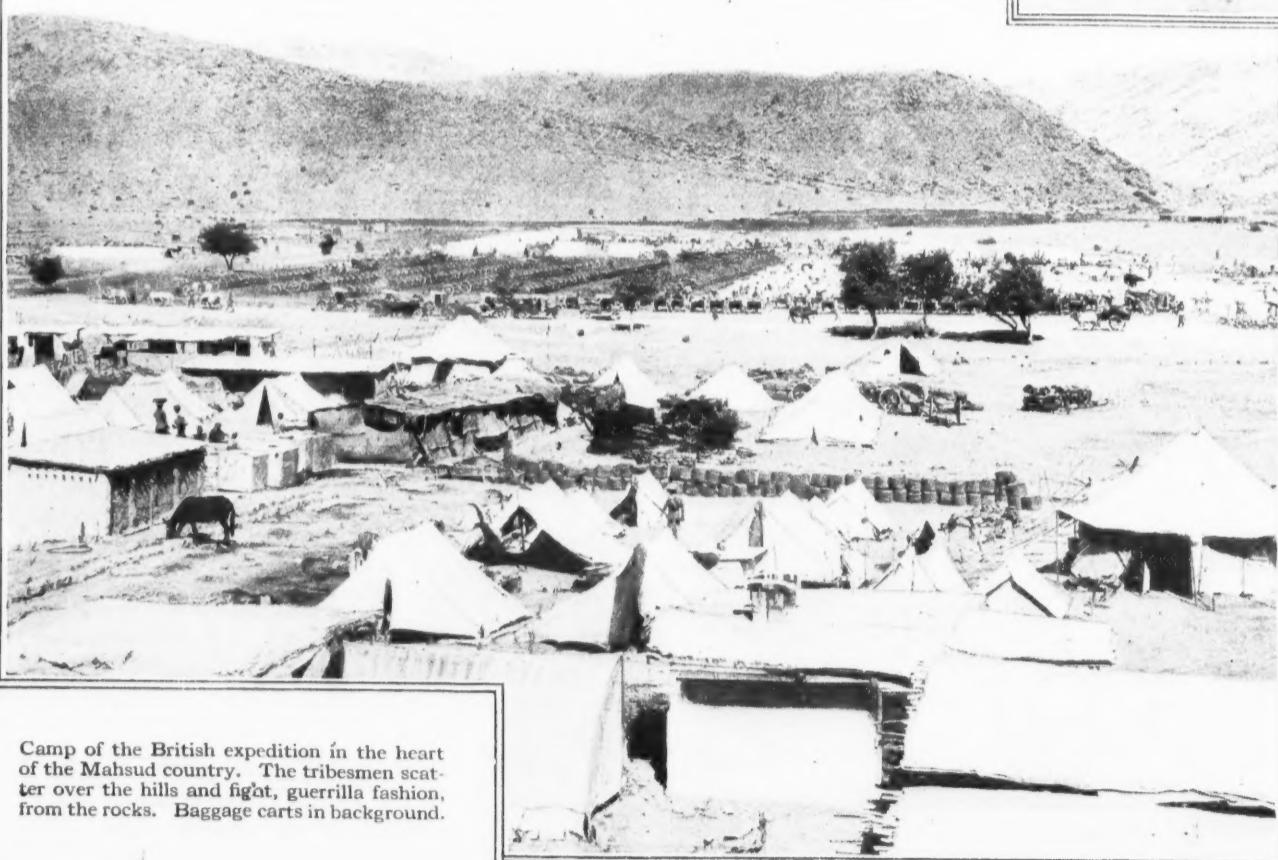
A mountain gun of the British artillery force, posted on a hill overlooking the Tochi valley. In the punitive expedition were six brigades composed almost entirely of native troops.



A nomad tent in the country of the Mahsuds, "accommodation for both man and beast." A land where the housing problem is the least of the troubles and rent strikes are unknown.



In remote Waziristan the camel more than the motor-truck as a transport for army supplies. The rough barge per gallon of water, and rarely is



Camp of the British expedition in the heart of the Mahsud country. The tribesmen scatter over the hills and fight, guerrilla fashion, from the rocks. Baggage carts in background.



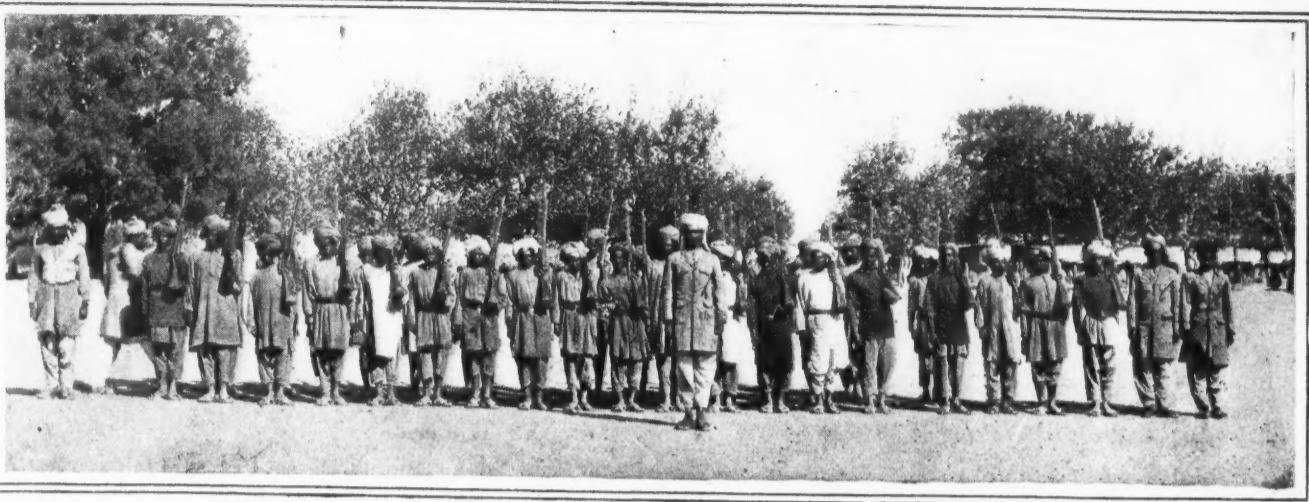
An armored car preceding a column of motor-trucks through Shinkai Pass. The tribesmen, who are still at war with the British, are naturally afraid of them.

Among the mountains of Waziristan, a land between Gomul Pass and the Tochi River, the Mahsuds by name, are determined that their country shall remain as wild and as rusty as a result of the peace of Versailles. The consequence of a vigorous campaign by English troops to subdue the tribesmen who have been invited to start a holy war are constant. Aided by the Afghans, who are by no means as friendly as they were, the warriors of the hills continue to resist. The native ruler had submitted. The situation is now critical. The Government of British India has had to face the fact that the tribesmen are still at war.

Scarcely Off with a Great Victory with a Little One Where Ten Commandments," o Paris Conference

In Great War, England Is On the Where "There Ain't No Gents," or Respect for the Peace Conference

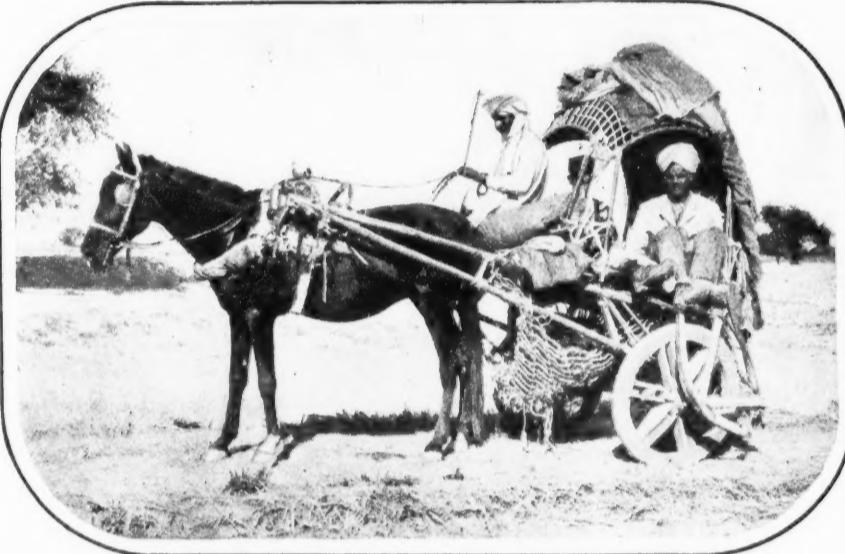
Waziristan, a rugged corner of northwest India where the Tochi River, restless tribesmen, the British have been at war for years. Though at present quiet, in 1914 Britain's Indian army, the native tribesmen as subjugated. Their efforts were aided at first by the young Ameer of Waziristan, who was friendly to the English as his late father had been. The hills continued their hostilities even after he died. The situation is as serious a one as the world has had to face in years of border warfare.



Waziristan militia at drill. The call of the Great War upon India's fighting men, and the subsequent toll of death, made difficult the quick organization of a proper emergency force.



A camel more than holds his own with the load he carries. He is good for many a hard day's work, and rarely is it necessary to shift his gears.



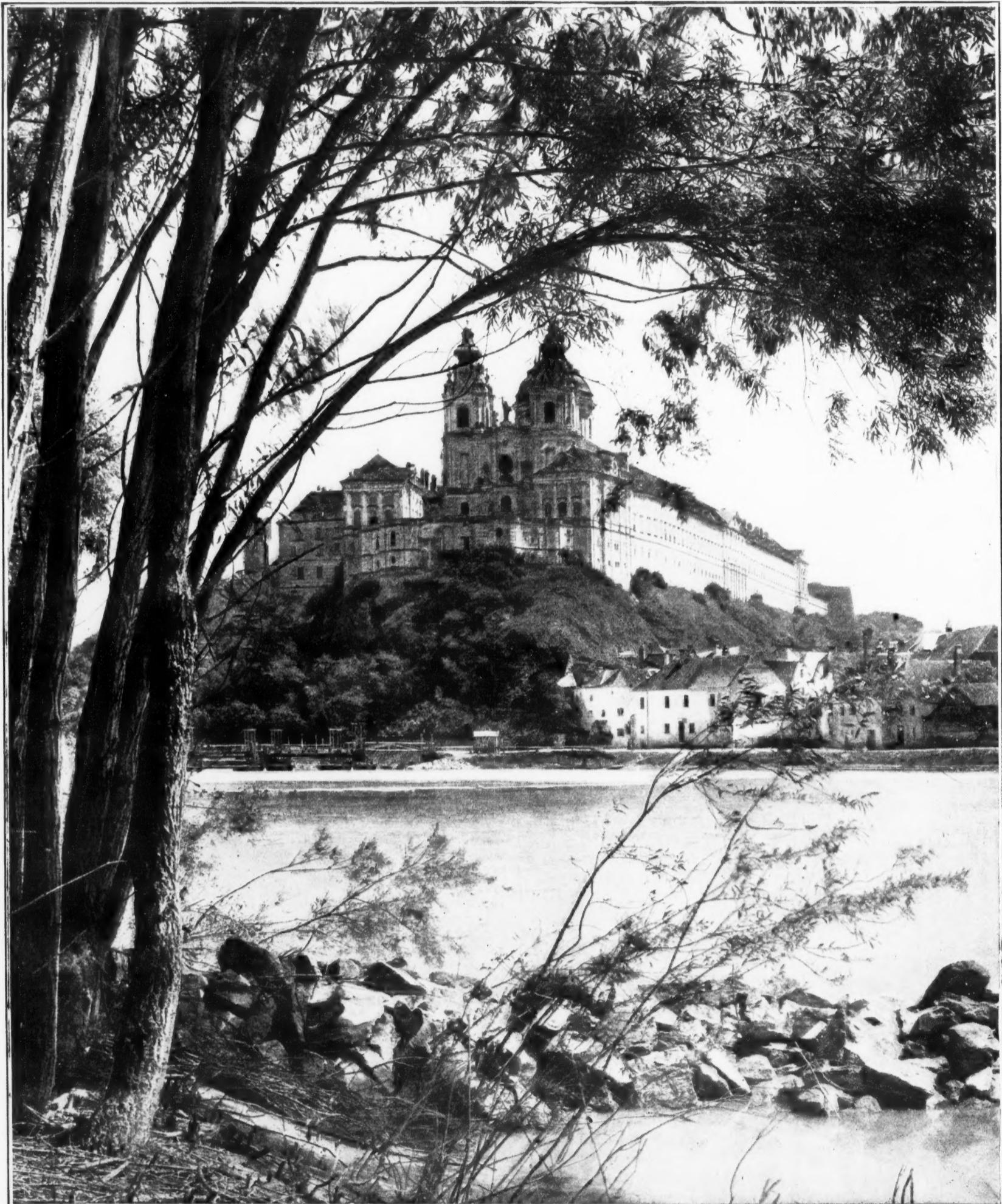
What looks like a market-basket worsted by a cyclone is really a Waziristan taxi. For comfort's sake, the patrons sit sideways, their feet excess baggage. There are no shock-absorbers.



An armored car preceding a convoy through Shinkai Pass. Swooping down on convoys is a favorite sport of the Mahsuds; armored cars are held in ill-favor.



If it takes a thief to catch a thief, it likewise takes Mahsud methods to trap a Mahsud on his home grounds. A British outpost cannily watching for raiders in the mountain passes.

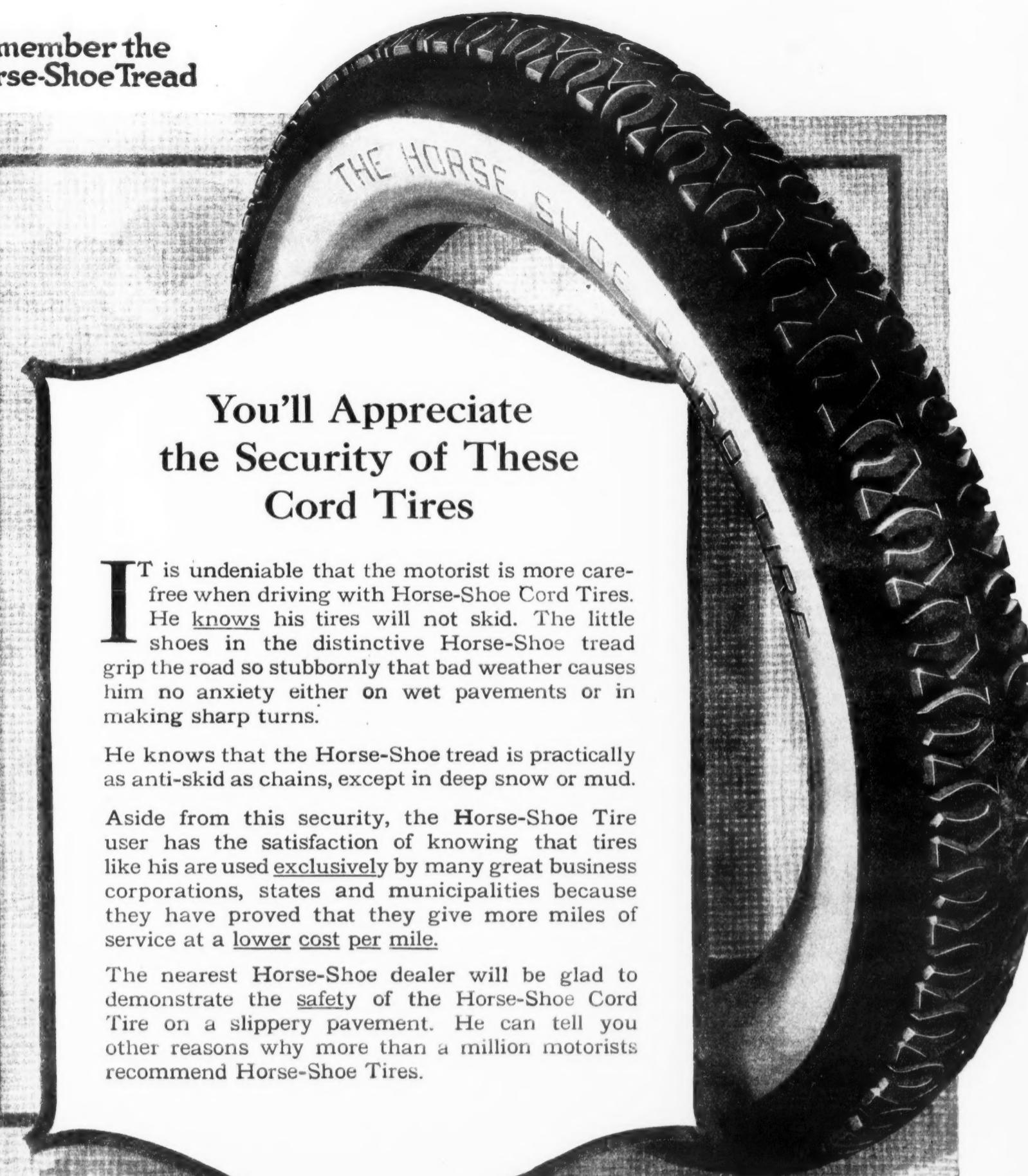


The House of a Thousand Windows

Literally founded upon a rock, like the Castle at Edinburgh, this Benedictine Abbey, one of the wealthiest of its order, dominates the Danube at the little town of Melk, in lower Austria. The rock, a mighty rampart of world-old granite, parallels the annals of man in Middle Europe, and through relics of the Stone Age which abound there antedates written history. The low ground under shelter of the giant cliff was the site of a settlement when

the Danube itself was young. The Romans knew of the castle at Melk, and it was celebrated in song in the Middle Ages. The Benedictine Monastery now crowning the height dates from 1089. Its colossal size is partially indicated by the depth of its perspective. As to the number of its windows, a thousand is a conservative estimate; an eye-focus on the walls should convince one of that. In the library are 60,000 volumes. Melk is a place of less than 3,000 population.

Remember the
Horse-Shoe Tread



THE HORSE SHOE

You'll Appreciate the Security of These Cord Tires

IT is undeniable that the motorist is more care-free when driving with Horse-Shoe Cord Tires. He knows his tires will not skid. The little shoes in the distinctive Horse-Shoe tread grip the road so stubbornly that bad weather causes him no anxiety either on wet pavements or in making sharp turns.

He knows that the Horse-Shoe tread is practically as anti-skid as chains, except in deep snow or mud.

Aside from this security, the Horse-Shoe Tire user has the satisfaction of knowing that tires like his are used exclusively by many great business corporations, states and municipalities because they have proved that they give more miles of service at a lower cost per mile.

The nearest Horse-Shoe dealer will be glad to demonstrate the safety of the Horse-Shoe Cord Tire on a slippery pavement. He can tell you other reasons why more than a million motorists recommend Horse-Shoe Tires.

RACINE
HORSE-SHOE TIRES

RACINE AUTO TIRE COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN
EXPORT DEPARTMENT, 144 WEST 65th STREET, NEW YORK

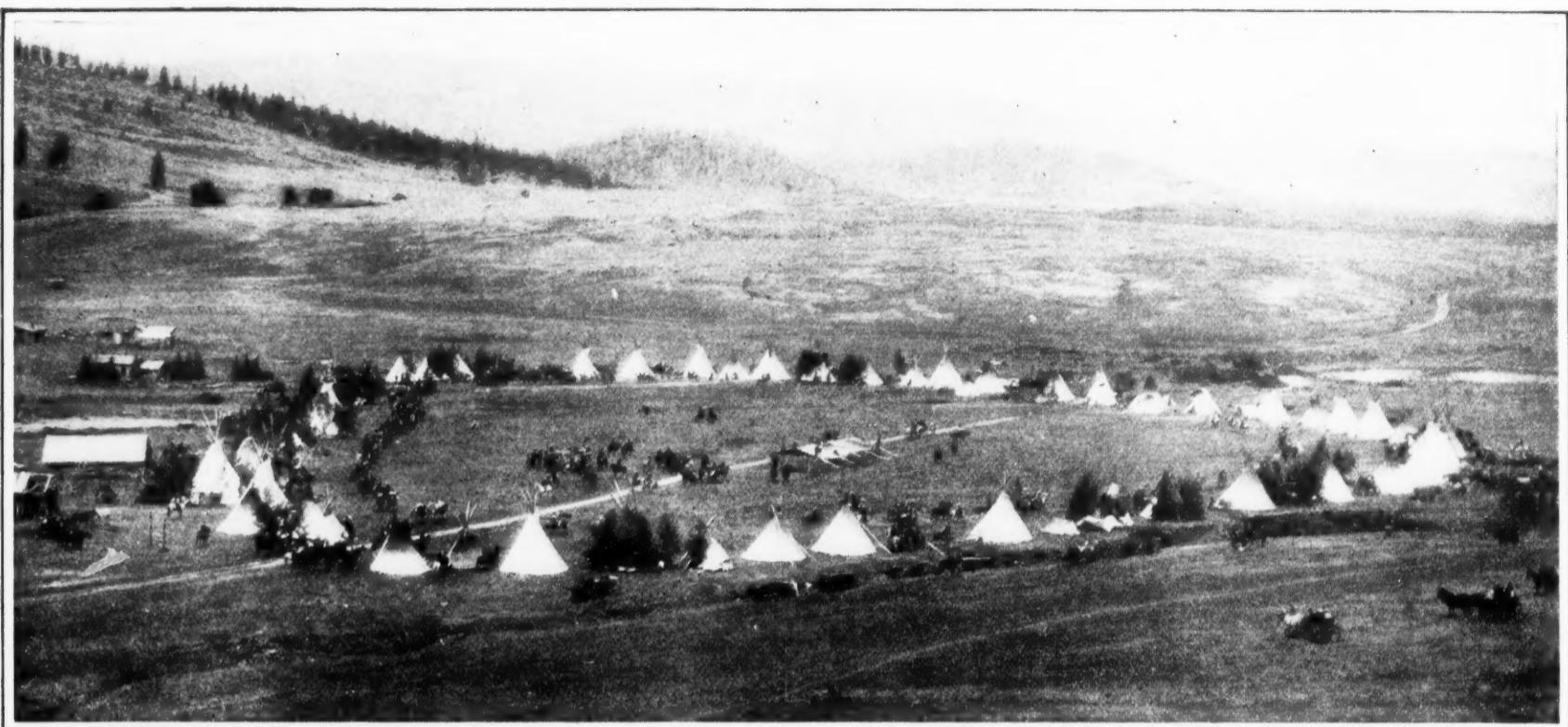


PHOTO BY R. A. LATRO

As once Indians gathered to round up the buffalo, so now they assemble to round up the salmon. Along the upper reaches of the Columbia River, red tribesmen of the State of Washington are planting their teepee poles in anticipation of the annual salmon run, an occasion of much ceremony and festivity. Large quantities of fish are captured each spring and cured for

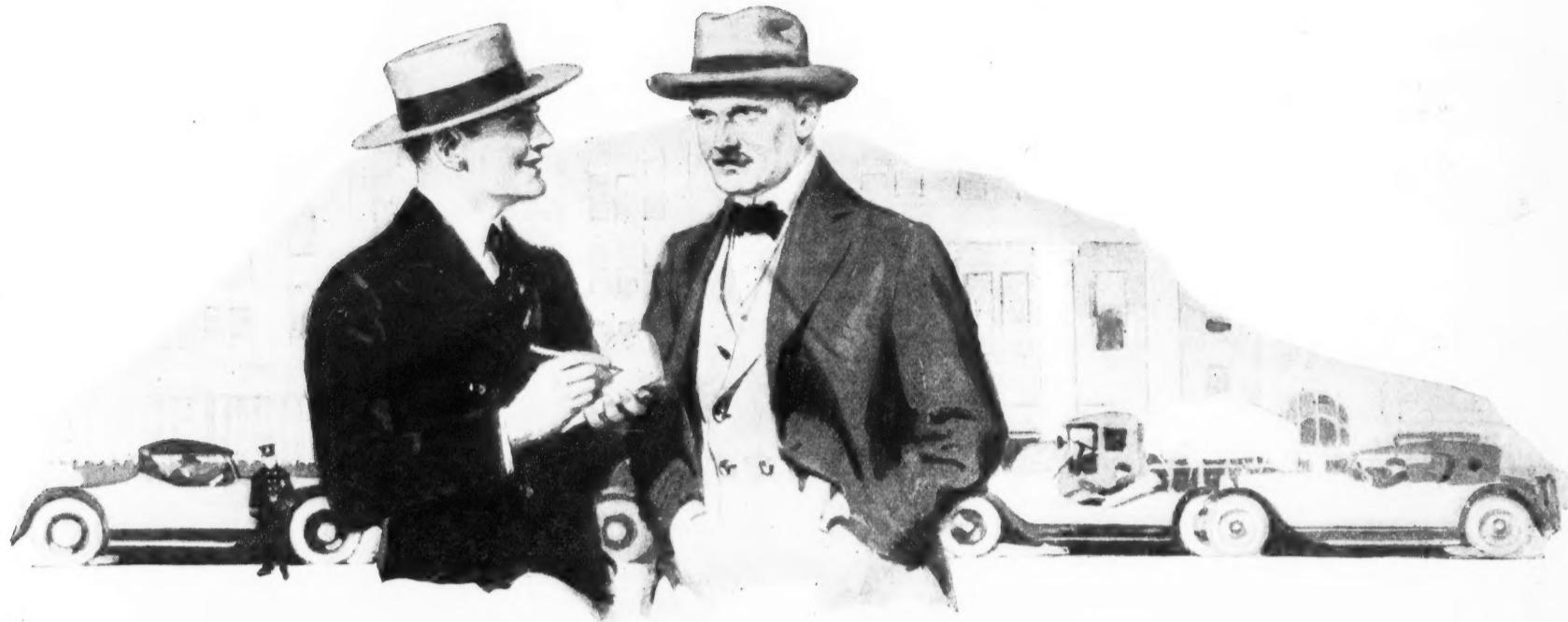
use during the year. A typical camp with a fiesta under way is here shown. It would be more satisfying, perhaps, if instead of teams and road-wagons in the right foreground there were feathered braves on loping ponies along the hillside, but, alack, the picturesque is doomed. It gives way before the practical, even in the Indian country. War on salmon does not call for war-bonnets.



© KODAK AND HEDDERY

Leather, leather, everywhere—and not a drop in price! Here, literally, is a mountain of leather, with sorters at work upon its precipitous slope salvaging everything usable. Europe's problem is epitomized in this pile: with currency depreciated and purchasing power limited, to save enough from the

wake of war to keep it going. Whether, to ease the markets, a fastidious peace-time world will willingly wear the shoes whose hob-nails glisten on the back wall, is a secondary thought. Not all the workers in the photograph are unduly depressed by the world's troubles. Smiles are still being worn.



Mileage Tales About Tires

Be Careful About Them—Even on Miller Tires

Wherever one goes he hears remarkable tales about Miller Tire mileage today.

Not in many a year has any tire, we think, been discussed like Millers.

These tales come to us by the thousands, but we never repeat them. Individual tire records are often misleading, unless one knows conditions. Many things affect tire mileage, and by large margins, too.

It isn't exceptional mileage that marks the best tire. It is uniform mileage, tire after tire. It is comparative mileage when rival tires run under like conditions.

The Tales that Count

These tales are helping us, of course. Miller sales have multiplied since this talking started.

But the significant records are not made on single cars. They are made by large tire users, in long, hard, oft-repeated tests. They are made when a score of rivals meet supreme tests under like conditions.

* * * * *

For instance, in California stage tests. There a single stage company will spend as high as \$10,000 monthly on its tires.

There they run 12-passenger buses 155 miles daily or over, and often on difficult roads. And the loaded buses weigh 8,600 pounds.

There Miller Tires are often tested against twenty makes, or more. Only conspicuous supremacy and maintained uniformity win.

There is where Miller won many of the records which made them such notable tires.

Heroic Taxicab Tests

Next come the taxicab tests. Large taxicab companies buy thousands of tires.

miller Tires

Cords

Geared-to-the-Road

Registered U. S. Patent Office

The Contest Winners

Fabrics

A taxicab, running largely in traffic, trying to make time, braking and stopping, gives tires a heroic test.

There also a score of rival makes are often tested with Millers. The tests cover hundreds of tires—sometimes years of service—before any one tire is adopted.

Those are more of the records, won again and again by Miller Tires, which have made them the tire sensation.

Average Mileage

We have eight geared-up machines in our factory, each of which runs two tires 650 miles each per day. We simulate the average load and average road conditions for rear tires.

The average Miller Cord mileage in these tests is 15,000 miles.

We run four Pierce-Arrow cars an average of 320 miles each 24 hours. On these we use

Tested 22 Makes

The Eldorado Stage Co., one of the largest users of tires in the world, tested 22 leading makes. The tests were made on 12-passenger Packard Buses, running 153 miles daily and weighing 8,600 pounds loaded.

In this supreme test, Miller Tires won by long odds—against 21 rivals—on long-distance uniformity.

an undersize tire to make the test severe. Our average there for Miller Cords exceeds 10,000 miles.

We also test Miller Tires constantly on fifty Akron jitneys which are under-tired. Also on Cleveland taxis. There the average runs between 9,000 and 10,000 miles. Thus mileage differs, even on uniform tires, according to conditions.

Fixed Requirements

We make four requirements on Miller Tires which are forever met.

Month after month in our factory tests they must maintain the average miles per tire.

They must exceed in average mileage any other tire compared. And five leading makes are constantly run against them.

They must average so perfect that not more than one in one hundred ever comes back for adjustment. Even in some large cities—Buffalo for one—we have never had a tire come back.

The tread must always outwear the tire. Never has a tire, built under present methods, come back with a worn-out tread.

* * * * *

Don't judge Miller Tires by the mileage alone. On another car, under other conditions, the figures might vary considerably.

Put another tire on the opposite wheel. Mark the Miller excess wear under like conditions.

Then watch their uniformity. The man who does that will come to Miller Tires.

If you buy a new car, insist on Miller equipment without extra charge.

Tread Patented

Center tread smooth with suction cups, for firm grasp on wet asphalt, Geared-to-the-Road side treads mesh like cogs in dirt.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY

Akron, Ohio

Makers of Miller Uniform Geared-to-the-Road Tires—Also Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes. Makers also of Miller Surgeons Grade Rubber Goods for Homes as well as Hospitals. We offer unique opportunities to tire dealers





Champion

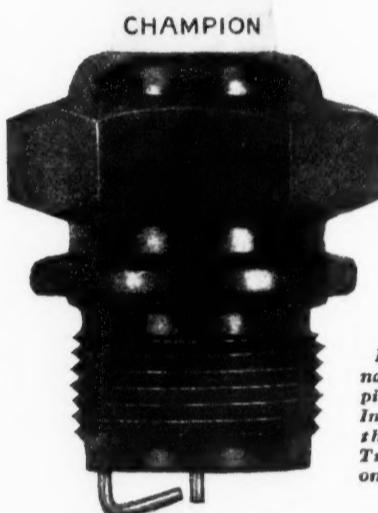
Dependable Spark Plugs

80% Tractor Equipment

WORKING under full load all day, the tractor gives spark plugs their most severe test. Champion Spark Plugs with their famous No. 3450 Insulator are so universally recognised as best for the shock and temperature changes of tractor service that they are factory equipment on 80% of all tractors built.

There is a Champion Spark Plug specially designed for every type of gasoline engine.

Order a set from your dealer now.



Be sure the name Champion is on the Insulator and the World Trade Mark on the Box.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio

Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario



Heavy roads. Rain. Slush. Sticky mud half way to the hub. The meanest kind of conditions. Then is when the New Stromberg Carburetor proves its value—proves its economy—with a ceaseless plunge of power that takes you where you want to go—at the least cost of fuel—of time and of engine wear. That applies to any car—any size—old or new. Write for literature. State name, year and model of your machine.

STROMBERG MOTOR DEVICES COMPANY
Dept. 511
64 E. 25th St. Chicago, Ill.

New STROMBERG Does it!
CARBURETOR

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, accessories or touring routes, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

DO YOU KNOW?

1. What are "limits"?
2. Why lubricating oil is mixed with the fuel on some motor boat and stationary engines and is kept separate from the fuel in automobiles?

These questions will be answered in the next issue of the Motor Department.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS IN THE LAST MOTOR DEPARTMENT

1. What is a real horsepower and how is it determined?

A horsepower is not necessarily the work which can be accomplished by one horse. In fact, one horse can, for short periods, exert four or five horsepower. This unit of power measurement is taken as the average work which a good draft horse can perform throughout a ten or twelve hour day. It is the power required to lift 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute; one pound 33,000 feet in one minute; one pound, one foot in 1/33,000 part of a minute; or any other multiple of these factors of weight, height and time.

2. Why are the S. A. E. standards of nut and bolt threads different from the generally accepted U. S. standards?

The severe service to which the modern automobile is subjected, combined with the requirement for light structural weight makes necessary some type of threads on bolts and nuts which can be secured tighter and will be less liable to jar loose than are the generally accepted U. S. standard threads. This means the design of a thread of a finer "pitch" or a greater number of revolutions per inch, for all strain-carrying parts, and therefore the finer S. A. E. threads are employed.

WHERE IS GASOLINE GOING?



If railroad strikes are to continue, transportation of products by motor truck represents an extremely vital use of gasoline which must be most heartily encouraged.

ings of serious shortages has not yet taught us our lesson. Geologists can determine within a fairly accurate percentage the amount of petroleum still remaining underground on this continent. The most optimistic estimates, which do not take into account the almost certain failure of present productive fields or the sure decrease in production, indicate that, during the past ten years, the consumption of gasoline alone has increased 1600 per cent., while the production of petroleum has increased by but 400 per cent. This means that if we were formerly obtaining one gallon of gasoline from every ten gallons of petroleum produced, we must now extract four or five gallons of gasoline from every ten gallons of petroleum obtained, and this would help to lower the efficiency of the liquid as a gasoline engine fuel.

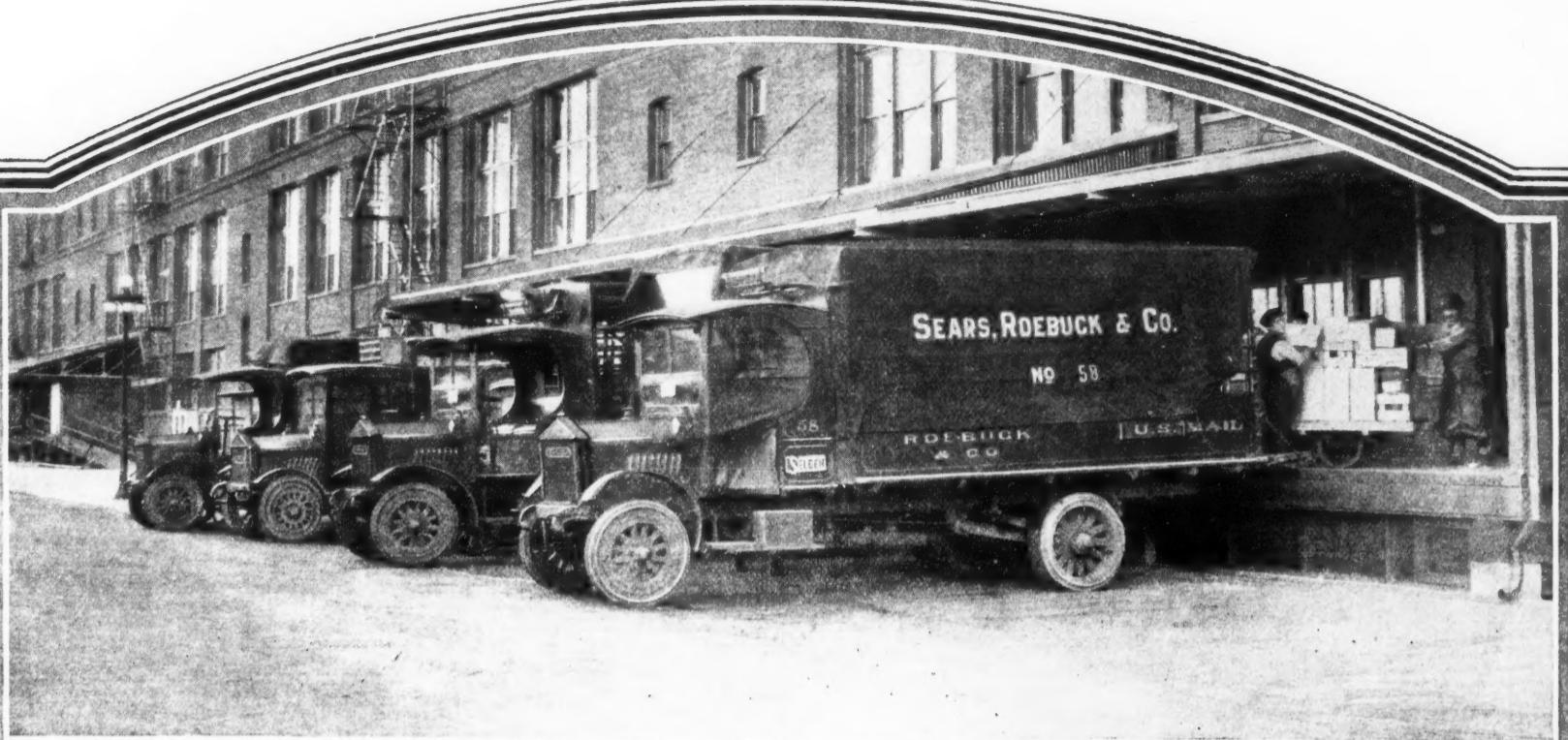
Concluded on page 602



Probably the most necessary use to which gasoline may be put is the cultivation of the soil. Horses would become absolutely mired in this flooded rice field and yet the tractor quite easily meets appalling conditions which would discourage a sea-horse.



The industrial truck is becoming a part of our efficient production system. The seeming anomaly of gasoline used to haul coal may prove the most efficient combination of the use of the two fuels.



Big Business Interests Select SELDEN Trucks

The demand for speedy, dependable haulage service increases daily. The dispatching departments of many big business houses work on schedules as exacting as a railroad schedule. No part of the service is permitted to fail—each unit must meet a schedule.

For instance, nine Selden Trucks form the backbone of the great fleet of trucks operated by Sears, Roebuck & Co. Nine sturdy, dependable SELDEN Trucks carry daily 22,000 sacks of mail and 10,000 outgoing parcel post packages, in addition to hauling between the main Sears, Roebuck building and railway terminals, freight houses, docks and five enormous warehouses. 195 loads a day are carried by these Sears, Roebuck SELDEN Trucks, maintaining continuous schedule service.

"Truck
Transportation"
will be mailed free
to all interested
upon receipt of
request to
Dept. L
SELDEN TRUCK
CORPORATION
Rochester, N.Y.

In the recent six weeks Christmas rush period—a period when Sears, Roebuck & Co. shipped more than 180,000 packages a day—there was not a single call for repairs from a SELDEN Truck in service. Nor was there a single delay in dispatching recorded against a SELDEN Truck.

A similar story of highly efficient performances of Selden Trucks can be told by the Transportation Managers of practically all of the largest operators of motor trucks in this country.

1½, 2½, 3½, 5 Ton Models—All Worm Drive

Ship by Truck—SELDEN Truck

Selden Motor Trucks

SELDEN TRUCK CORPORATION, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.



Motor Department

Concluded from page 600



The Vacuum Cup Tread is GUARANTEED not to skid on wet, slippery pavements.

Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Cord Tires, Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires, Channel Tread Cord Tires, and Auto Tubes "Tire Tested" are sold at STANDARDIZED NET prices, uniform throughout the United States. Pay no more for them—do not expect them for less.

Adjustment basis—per warranty tag attached to each casing:

Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires	6,000 miles
Vacuum Cup Cord Tires	9,000 miles
Channel Tread Cord Tires	9,000 miles

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO., Jeannette, Pa.
Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada
Export Department, Woolworth Building, New York City

"Know them by the Jet Black Tread!"

For fifty-six years the house of Lyon & Healy has dealt in fine violins. At all times our collection is a treasury of famed instruments from the hands of the great masters. Antonius Stradivarius, Joseph Guarnerius del Gesu, Carlo Bergonzi, Dominicus Montagnani—all are represented. And every instrument we sell is accompanied by a Lyon & Healy certificate of genuineness.

The most scrupulous care is given the regulation and adjustment of all violins sold by us. Every fine quality is fully developed.

Prices \$150 to \$15,000

Write us for list of old instruments in our present collection—also catalog of violins of highest grade modern manufacture. Violins accepted in exchange. Easy payments arranged.

LYON & HEALY
59-99 Jackson Blvd.

Home of the World's Finest Old Violins

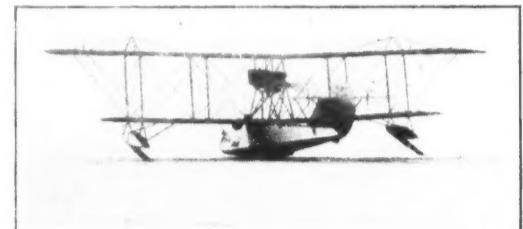
Briefly, with some 40 per cent. of our petroleum resources already consumed, and with scarcely one per cent. of our underground coal supply as yet touched, we find the Government preparing for the use of fuel oil in merchant steamers, battleships and factories, and see State legislators and public service commissioners still adhering to the antiquated method of determining illuminating gas efficiency by the candle power standard rather than by its heating value. Insignificant as it seems, this last item alone means the use of millions of gallons of fuel oil rich in gasoline which could be saved if the warnings of experts and officials were heeded.

When it is realized that the gasoline consumption of our eight million passenger cars and trucks accounts for but 25 per cent. of the demands for gasoline, it can be better said that the question is one of great national importance and is not restricted to the motorist or truck owner.

And we cannot look for assistance from abroad. But little help can be expected from those nations which during the war—and even now—were forced to pay from 75 cents to \$1.50 per gallon for gasoline, at a time when our highest prevailing prices were in the neighborhood of 25 cents. Aggressive foreign governments are contracting for all of the Mexican, Balkan, Japanese and East Indian supply available, and we can expect but short shrift at their hands if we become suppliants in the petroleum market of the world.

Aside from conservation of the crude oil itself, as used in large quantities as fuel under boilers, we must adopt nationalized propaganda which will convince every motorist of the serious effect of his actions when he thoughtlessly wastes gasoline, either through inefficient carburetor adjustment or by leaving his engine running when the car is at rest for extended periods. The final effect of such economy may not be felt today, or tomorrow or for several years, possibly, but the next generation, if not the present, will be confronted with an actual absence of a product on which practically every inhabitant of this country has come to depend not only for a large part of his

on the generation of heat for power and efficiency. The so-called explosions in the cylinders are nothing but the rapid propagation of heat which, due to the sudden expansion of the charge under these conditions, forces the pistons down.



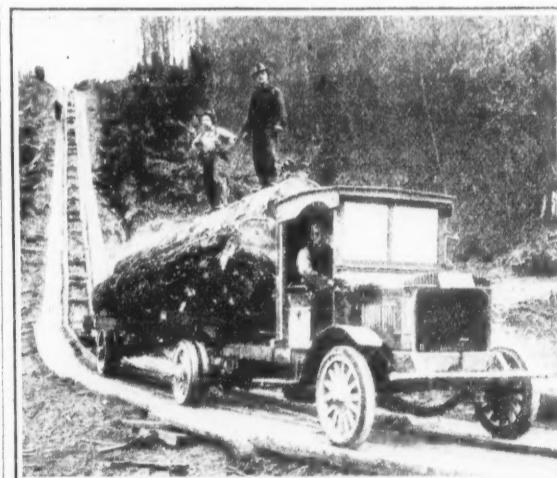
The commercial use of the airplane is in its infancy, and yet already the transportation of our mail is demanding an adequate supply of the best gasoline.

The only reason that means must be provided for keeping this heat engine comparatively cool is to prevent the failure of the lubricating oil to perform its duty of furnishing a frictionless surface between moving parts. The more nearly an engine can be kept at this "critical" temperature, the more efficient and economical will be its operation. The most practical point at which such engine temperature should be maintained is that which will enable the cooling water or other medium to be kept between 180° and the boiling point of water (212°). It is not, therefore, until this point is reached and the entire body of water surrounding the cylinders has attained the most effective temperature, that efficiency of engine operation will be obtained. Thus, whenever an engine is started, brought to its most effective temperature, and then allowed to cool down, the gasoline represented by the amount required to bring it back again to that effective temperature is absolutely wasted. For this reason, we cover our engine bonnets and radiators in cool weather, and reduce the amount of the opening of the radiator through which air is allowed to pass so that the circulating water will not cool the cylinders below the most effective temperature.

The cooler the engine, the richer must be the mixture supplied to it because a large proportion of the low-grade gasoline will either become condensed or fail to vaporize. In order to facilitate starting,

some method must be provided for enriching this mixture by hand. As soon as possible, however, the carburetor should be returned to its original setting so that gasoline conservation may begin almost immediately.

But, too many cars, when leaving the factory, are adjusted so that the carburetor will deliver an unduly rich mixture. This may serve to give a seemingly powerful performance to the engine, but no car should be run on the same mixture as that with which it is started. Some cars, which when they leave the factory will deliver but six or seven miles on a gallon of gasoline, may be made to double this mileage through a proper re-setting of the carburetor. As gasoline decreases in quality, this tendency on the part of manufacturers and adjusters will doubtlessly increase, and consequently, in this one direction alone, the owner can do his bit toward gasoline conservation.



The housing and high rent problem can only be solved by a marked increase in the production of building materials. The motor truck goes out into the primeval forests and speedily brings the uncut lumber to the waiting sawmills.

pleasures but for his actual existence in the transportation of food and other commodities.

Gasoline can best be saved by the automobile, if he will remember that his motor is a heat engine—entirely dependent

Secrets from a Waste-killer's note book

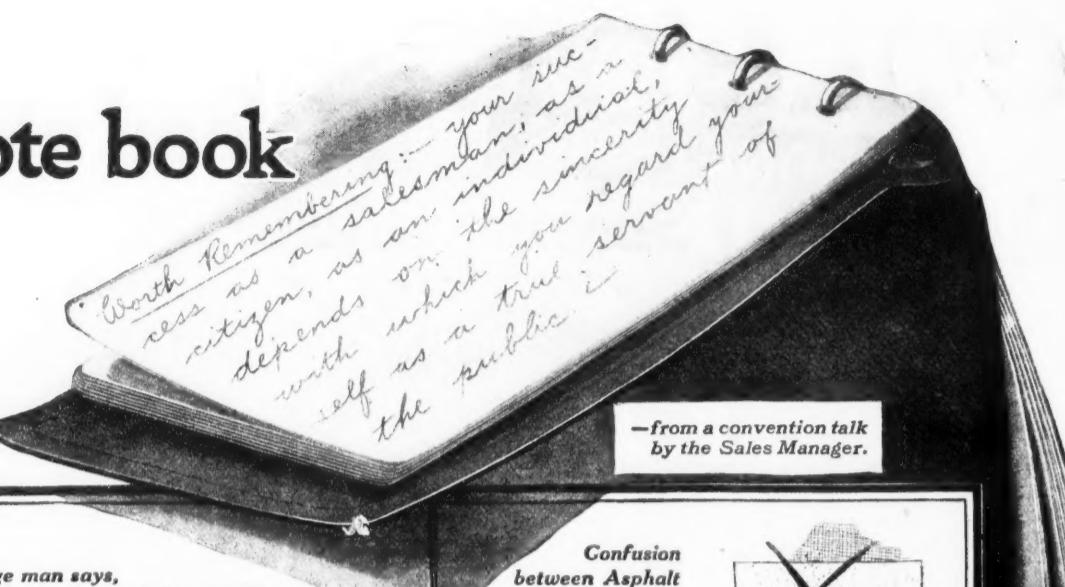
SUCH bits of salesmen's experience as are quoted below, are representative of the spirit of the Johns-Manville Sales Organization.

When Johns-Manville salesmen are assembled in conventions all over the land, these "close-ups" of personal experiences in everyday serving and selling come to light.

From note books, reports, or even from memory, come incidents which indicate more truly than anything else the kind of men they are and the type of institution they represent.

Each of these men in his territory is the Johns-Manville Company to a certain group of people. Collectively, these "waste-killers" are Johns-Manville Service—humanized.

So in presenting these little human experiences, we are hopeful that those who as yet may not know this company, through its men, may gain in part at least the regard for them that thousands with whom we do business, already have.



—from a convention talk
by the Sales Manager.

Garage man says, "Our Brake-Lining is too good"

J. T. J. Garage says, "our lining lasts too long". A hard one to come back at, because the answer sounds like preaching. Told him that even though he sells less of our brake lining per customer, per year, he'll be building the kind of confidence that makes more customers. Either the advertising or the brake lining itself is making people ask for Johns-Manville instead of just brake lining—maybe both.

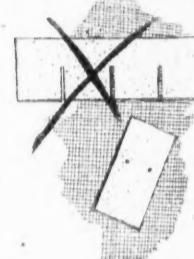
A piece of chalk that saved \$5,000.00

Tuesday went through a plant where they had a lot of dryers and other equipment representing thousands of square feet of bare, hot surfaces. Drew a small square with chalk on one dryer wall and bet the engineer that one ton of coal a year was lost in wasted heat. Proved it with our tables—in fact, the figure should have been 1.6 tons. We start insulating all his dryers 2 weeks from today. He's glad I came in, he says.



Confusion between Asphalt and Asbestos

Saw a man today who swore he bought Asbestos Shingles in flexible strips. He didn't have Asbestos Shingles at all. Very much disgusted when I showed him how much more durable and better looking and fire safe the Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingle would have been.



There's a lot of confusion between asphalt and asbestos shingles in the public mind. I notice our advertising is trying to straighten this out.

Here's a funny one

Saw two pumps exactly alike in engine room, Hotel—

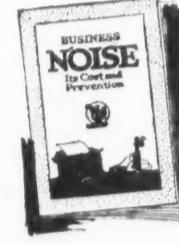
To start one, you had to open the steam valve two turns, then kick the rod before she'd move.

The other pump started easily with $\frac{1}{4}$ turn opening of the valve. Good idea to prove reduced packing friction when our Sea Rings are used instead of ordinary packing.

Also less loss of steam power, saving in rod and packing wear.

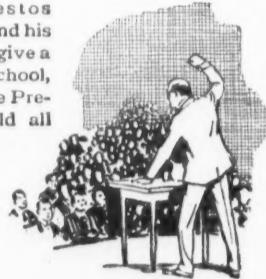
Sold 4,500 sq. ft. of silence

Stenographic room; 24 girls all working; some noise! Sold owner acoustical treatment by showing him saving from increased efficiency from his office force. Installation Contract has clause in it which says: Work to be done without serious interruption to business—easy!



Remember this date—

Give lecture on fire prevention. Our Asbestos Roofing distributor and his dealers asked me to give a talk at the High School, next Tuesday, on Fire Prevention. We should all do more of this, as a part of our service of conservation.



H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
296 Madison Avenue, New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

For Canada:
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Ltd.
Toronto



Through—

Asbestos

and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS
that make boiler walls leak-proof
ROOFINGS
that cut down fire risks
PACKINGS
that save power waste
LININGS
that make brakes safe
FIRE
PREVENTION
PRODUCTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

Major Leagues to Chaperon Young America

By EDWIN A. GOEWY

AT last the small boy who plays baseball—the youth under sixteen years of age—has come into his own, for the National and American Leagues have taken him under their wing, and in the future will consider his needs and endeavor to cater to his playtime wants.

This new move on the part of the professional leaders of the sport is not made for the purpose of increasing the future supply of diamond talent, though there is no doubt that this will be one of the results achieved; but to foster a more physically fit and more sturdy young America.

The first and most important step in the movement to promote a special brand of baseball for the small boy was made during

has been sent the diagram of the new boys' diamond, the directors of the public and school playgrounds have announced that they will adopt the suggestion for shorter games.

Recently I discussed the matter of the boys' diamond with John A. Heydler, President of the National League and chairman of the joint rules committee, and among other things he said: "There is no question that in all-round athletics, the men and women of the United States take the lead, and in baseball this nation has the most popular out-of-door sport ever devised. Today it is the greatest country for athletics in the whole world, and it has done much to encourage physical endeavor



"Choosing Up" for a ball game. The small regulation diamond should appeal to such youngsters as these.

the last winter, when the joint rules committee representing the two major leagues officially approved a diamond of a new size for the playing of the national pastime by boys up to sixteen years of age. This diamond is considerably smaller than the regulation diamond; the reason for this being that the youth below the specified age is in the rather tender period of physical development and that, while his muscles should be cultivated, they should be not overtaxed. The distance between the home plate and first base on the "big" diamond is 90 feet, and the distance between the other bases in rotation is similar. On the boys' diamond the distance between the bases is 82 feet. This is a saving of 32 feet for the boy who succeeds in traveling the entire way around the cushions.

The Boys' Diamond

The layout of the regulation diamond also provides that the distance from the pitcher's plate to the home plate shall be 60 feet 6 inches and from the hurling plate to second base 66 feet 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The pitcher's plate measures two feet in width and six inches in depth, and is located slightly in front of an imaginary line running from first to third base. On the boys' diamond the distance from the home plate to the pitcher's plate is 50 feet, and the entire distance from home plate to second base is 115 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is obvious that this cutting down of the various distances will conserve the strength of the boys and enable them to play a speedier game.

While the major organizations have not as yet attempted to arrange a set of new playing rules for the embryo ball-tossers, it has been suggested that it would be a good thing to shorten the games from nine to seven innings, and in many places to which

by both old and young. However, it was not until a comparatively recent date that the physical education of the youth was taken up in a comprehensive manner, and an effort made to carry on this education according to tried and accepted standards.

Give the Youngsters a Chance

"In many parts of the country today there are playgrounds for boys and girls, properly supervised, and athletic associations of school pupils under the direction of capable instructors. These conduct various kinds of pastimes, from mass games to field and track contests, and are accomplishing much good. But baseball is the sport to which the small boys take as naturally as ducks do to water, and the young players of today develop into the mature performers of the future—the amateurs of the lots, the college players, the semi-pros and the professionals. However, the small boys have been neglected, as far as baseball is concerned.

"In too many cities there are an insufficient number of playgrounds, and the boys are left to learn their baseball amidst the traffic of the streets. But even supposing the small boys go to the playgrounds and try to play upon the diamonds there, what is the usual result? Why, the older ones come along and chase them away, and this not only prevents the former from learning, but also discourages them.

"The new and smaller diamond should improve matters greatly. It is laid out with a view of conserving the strength of the little fellows, and yet follows the lines of the regulation diamond so closely that the finer points of the game can be developed. Besides, the older boys will be ashamed to play upon these curtailed diamonds, and will leave the small boys in peace.

"It should be understood, however, that



Why take the chance?

Almost any little check you write for \$5 or \$10 with pen or typewriter can be multiplied by hundreds or by thousands with a drop of acid or one or two pen strokes.

It makes little difference how carefully you write, or what kind of ink or paper you use, almost any unprotected check can easily be raised without leaving a trace.

Protect yourself with the modern

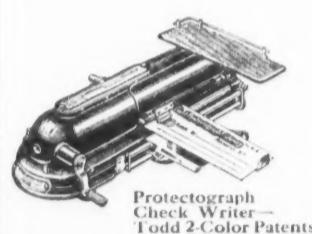
TODD

Protectograph System (TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

EXACTLY FIFTY ONE DOLLARS SIX CENTS

The new "Exactly" Protectograph Check Writer with Speed-up Dial "Shreds" each word indelibly through the paper; Denominations always in Black, Amount words in Red.

Todd-Protectograph System takes the chance out of issuing checks. It protects *all* of the check: (1) Against change of rightful payee's name. (2) Against forgery or duplication of your check form. (3) Against change of amount. The Todd System, now, makes checks *like money*. Ask for samples and prices of PROTOD forgery-proof checks, safeguarded and registered like bank notes.



Protectograph
Check Writer—
Todd 2-Color Patents

There's a little book written in State Prison by a famous check raiser which we will send (confidentially) to responsible business men who enclose their business letterhead. Shows exactly how business firms are swindled daily.

TODD PROTECTOGRAPH CO.
(Established 1899)

World's Largest Makers of Checks and
Check-Protecting Devices

1169 University Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

**"Scratcher" The Forger
His Book**

(Written in State Prison)

FREE, please send the "Scratcher" book by a famous forger, describing the temptations of unprotected checks.

Name _____
(enclose your business card or letterhead)
TODD PROTECTOGRAPH CO., Rochester, N. Y.
Les 5-20

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

President
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
151 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

DIAMOND BUYING TO MONTHS TO PAY

DON'T BUY WITHOUT THIS BOOK

It's filled with solid facts about the values of high grade Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry that will double the purchasing power of your purse.

Write for the Royal Catalog

A wholesale jewelry house in a nutshell: goods at prices minus middlemen's profits! Get a copy NOW; it is FREE; learn how to open a charge account and pay monthly or weekly, if you like, liberty Bonds accepted. Ask for Edition 138

**ROYAL DIAMOND & WATCH CO.,
35 Maiden Lane — New York**

Home Study Course in SPANISH

Salesmen, Bookkeepers, Clerks, Stenographers, can increase their earning power thru a knowledge of Commercial Spanish. The South American field, now opening up on a tremendous scale, offers splendid inducements to men and women who understand Spanish. The LaSalle Home Training Course gives you a mastery of Spanish in a surprisingly short time. Instruction can be carried on during your spare time without interference with regular work. Every week you let hours slip away in which you could easily learn Spanish and qualify for a responsible position with some large American exporting firm desirous of increasing their Latin-American business. Write for catalog completely describing our Home Study Plan and the opportunities open to those having a knowledge of Commercial Spanish.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Dept. 551-S. Chicago "The Largest Business Training Institution in the World"

After Shaving

Keep at hand the one universally endorsed lotion for soothing, cooling and quickly healing the skin. There's unique comfort in using Hinds Cream for an after-shave finish and for chapping, sunburn or windburn. It does accomplish all it claims to do in a simple way—just a little poured in the palm and applied gently with the fingers—a minute or two, and you're through.

FOR TRIAL: Be sure to enclose amount required, but do not send foreign stamps or foreign money. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 5c. Either Cold or Disappearing Cream 5c. Talcum 2c. Face Powder, sample 2c; trial size 15c. Trial Cake Soap 8c.

Attractive Week-End Box, 50c.

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling throughout the world. Mailed postpaid, in U.S.A. from laboratory if not easily obtainable.

A. S. HINDS, 252 West St., Portland, Me.



Hinds Honey and Almond Cream

the major leagues are not furthering the scheme for the purpose of increasing the supply of players from which to select candidates for the big time. Undoubtedly, with more boys playing ball this result will follow, but our object is to make a better, stronger and sturdier race of American boys. If we succeed in doing this through the medium of the national pastime, adapted to the needs of the very young players, we shall have accomplished our purpose."

But there are many other persons who favor the new diamond for small boys and their coaching in the finer points of the great sport because they desire that the future shall see the major league teams manned by youths with speed, snap and style. Yes, many of us prefer the play of big boys and young men who still retain the spirit of true sportsmanship, such as one notes when the college athletes perform, instead of the antics of teams, largely composed of men long past their athletic prime, to whom the sport means little more than a means toward a comparatively easy existence, and who play ball for the money there is in it and not for the sport of the game and love of the clash of contest.

Playing for Money Only

There are many sport followers today who are outspoken in their desire for teams of youths, young men from 18 to 24, who would speed up the game, put their hearts in the struggles and make the play sparkle.

There was a time when the men in the game actually possessed a love of the sport for its own sake and were not mere hirings. In those days the salaries were small and only upon the rarest occasions were players suspected or accused of being dishonest, something which cannot be said of modern baseball. Then there were no talks of strikes by teams about to compete for a world's championship; that they might hold the team owners up for more money. Picture the recent disturbance in a training camp when the players threatened not to go on with their work because they objected to the way the club's share of the world's series prize money had been distributed. They wanted a new division so that they would get an increase of exactly \$38.15 each. It is hard to imagine a collection of full-grown men, supposedly sportsmen, scrambling for that small sum. Well, you read about it in the newspapers, and if it gave you any shock of surprise, it simply was because you do not know much about the "off-stage" side of some idols of the green diamond. There are some ball-players who are so stingy that they would make Old Scrooge appear like a spendthrift by comparison. It would be a relief and a credit to the sport if such as these were retired, that they might forever cease striving to combine sport and niggardly financing.

High Salaries Spoil Players

There is no doubt that there has been a scarcity of good players for many years, and it is for that reason that the team owners are compelled to hang fast to the veterans, many of whom are put out of commission by collisions, etc., which younger men would shake off with a laugh. But did the magnates ever pause to consider that they are responsible for part of the scarcity, particularly of clever, educated young men, who would be willing to spend a few years on the diamonds before settling down to commercial pursuits, were the surroundings congenial? However, these will not associate with contract-jumpers, such as developed in greatest number in the Federal League days, and the "holdouts," who have no respect for the documents they sign, provided they can force the club owners to give them more money. If the "powers that be" would kick out of baseball every man who broke or threatened to break a contract, the game would be improved 50 per cent. There might be a slight slowing up till the "scrap-

Special Opportunities

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Patents—Send for free book. Contains valuable information for inventors. Send sketch of your invention for Free Opinion of its patentable nature. Prompt service. (Twenty years' experience). Talbert & Talbert, 4217 Talbert Bldg., Wash., D.C.

Patents. Write for Free Guide Book & Evidence of Conception Blank. Send model or sketch of invention for free opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, Reasonable Terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 813 F St., Washington, D.C.

Inventors Desiring to secure patent. Write for our book, "How to Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Randolph Co., 789 F St., Washington, D.C.

Patent Sense. "The Book for Inventors and Manufacturers." By return mail Free. Write Lacey & Lacey, Dept. O, Washington, Dist. of Columbia.

Patents—Send for Free Booklet. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents: \$100 weekly. Automobile owners wild with enthusiasm. Marvelous invention doubles power, mileage, efficiency. Saves ten times its cost. Sensational sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. \$26 Sample Outfit and Ford Car free. Write quick. L. Ballwey, Dept. 37, Louisville, Ky.

Mexican Diamonds flash like Genuine, fool experts, stand tests, yet sell for 1-50th the price. Few live Agents wanted to sell from handsome sample case. Big profits, pleasant work. Write today. Mexican Diamond Impg. Co., Box LW, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Sell Tires direct to Car Owner. 30x3 non-skid \$11.75. Tubes \$2.25; other sizes in proportion. Guaranteed 6,000 miles on liberal adjustment basis. Big commissions paid weekly. Experience or capital unnecessary. Auto Tire Clearing House, 1543 West 15th, Chicago.

Sell Insyde Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access. Co., Dept. L. L., Cincinnati, O.

Agents Wanted to Advertise our goods and distribute Free Samples to Consumers. 40c an hour. Write for full particulars. American Products Co., 2487 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

SONG-WRITERS

Song-writers Manual & Guide Sent Free. Contains valuable instructions and advice. Submit song-poems for examination. We will furnish music, copyright and facilitate publication or sale. Knickerbocker Studios, 307 Gaiety Bldg., New York.

You Write the Words for a Song. Well compose the music free and publish same. Send Song Poem today. H. Lenox Co., 101 West 42nd St., New York.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers—a wonderful little book of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas: the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Authors Press, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y.

MICHIGAN FARM LANDS

Landseekers. Big opportunity in Michigan. Hardwood land \$1.5 to \$35 per acre, 10 to 160 A. Small down payments; easy terms on balance. Big money in grains, stock, poultry or fruit. Big illustrated booklet free on request. Swigart Land Co., Z1245 First Nat'l Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL

We Pay the Highest Prices for diamonds, platinum, watches, old or broken jewelry, old gold, silver, magnetos, points, old false teeth, gold or silver ores or nuggets. War Bonds & Stamps. Mail them to us today. Cash by return mail. Goods returned in 10 days if you're not satisfied. The Ohio Smelting & Refining Co., 233 Lennox Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertising in this Column

costs \$3.00 a line. A discount of 15% is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space, four lines.

Guaranteed Circulation 5000,000 (at least 95% net paid).

Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, or services, and then either complete the sale or encourage business with descriptive catalogues and follow-up. This suggestion is offered to prove the value of good advertising, with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale.

When ordering space please send complete "follow-up" so we can be thoroughly conversant regarding your offering.

Make YOURSELF Worth While

STRONGFORT
The Perfect Man

Don't stay in the class of "no-good" men who never are able to do anything. **Men**, who are despairing or pitted by unsuccessful, sickly failures in the business of life. You never can amount to anything, while chronic ailments have a grip on you, making your life miserable, turning you into a sickly growth, actually detracting you from successful work of any kind. Don't fool yourself by sticking your head in the sand, like an ostrich and refusing to look the facts in the face; you won't "get better pretty soon"—you'll get worse, and go sliding down into the scrapheap of useless human wrecks, unless you.

Brace Up and Build Yourself Up

There isn't any doubt that **you can do it**, if you just **will** to do it, and go about it the right way. You can get rid of the indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, headaches, or other chronic ailments that are destroying all your chances of success in life; you can break away from any habits that are undermining your constitution and holding you back; you can straighten out your system, sharpen your wits and become well and strong and vigorous again—just as thousands of other sickly discouraged men already have succeeded in doing. Patent medicines and druggists' dope didn't work a cure for them and won't for you. Pills and potions will only empty your purse and put money into the pockets of their promoters. **Take the right road.**

Let Nature Help You Do It

I have spent my lifetime studying out Nature's ways—as it was meant to be lived—and of getting the greatest enjoyment out of it. It is the system which has restored vigorous health, strength and energy to thousands of my pupils, many of whom had given up all hope of ever getting back the health they had lost.

STRONGFORTISM

Strongfotism is the system of living life in Nature's way—as it was meant to be lived—and of getting the greatest enjoyment out of it. It is the system which has restored vigorous health, strength and energy to thousands of my pupils, many of whom had given up all hope of ever getting back the health they had lost.

Send for My Free Book

You will find "**Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy**" the most interesting book you ever read. It will tell you all about Strongfotism; how YOU can build yourself up, just as my other pupils have done and are doing in all parts of the world, make a MAN of yourself, with red blood, pep and energy that will give you a fair chance to make big success of whatever you undertake. No patent medicines to buy, no complicated, expensive apparatus required; you can practice Strongfotism and get all the benefit of it in the privacy of your own home, if you like, without in any way interfering with your present occupation. Don't put off sending for the book—it's FREE. Write **Today** and enclose three 2c stamps for packing and postage, and I will mail you a copy at once, together with a special letter on the points in which you are particularly interested.

LIONEL STRONGFORT

Physical and Health Specialist
1273 Strongfort Institute NEWARK, N. J.

Two New Books

ALL ABOUT BUNGALOWS

CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOWS, 1920 EDITION DELUXE. 112 pages of practical, up-to-date bungalow plans suitable for any climate, costing from \$1,000 to \$10,000, with photos of exterior, interior, plans, size, cost, etc., and valuable hints and suggestions on bungalow building written by experts.

Postpaid \$1.00
Order today. Money back if unsatisfied

EDWARD L. MERRITT
Architect
751 Empire Building, Seattle, Wn.

Doesn't Miss a Single Rat

When you use "Rough On Rats" you use the surest method of exterminating this dangerous, destructive pest. "Rough On Rats" gets them all in two or three nights. Mix it with one food the first night; change the kind of food the next night; use an entirely different food the third night. No more rats after that. Occasional use of "Rough On Rats" keeps them away. Drugists and general stores sell "Rough On Rats". Send for our booklet, "Ending Rats and Mice". Mailed free to you.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist
Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON RATS

A Smart Hotel for Smart People
Metropolitan in every respect, yet homey in its atmosphere

HOTEL WOLCOTT
Very desirable for women traveling alone
Thirty First St. by Fifth Ave., New York

of paper" stars were replaced, but such action would attract to the playing end of the pastime youth of a different caliber.

As far as I am concerned, I am for anything which will tend to develop a crop of new and youthful baseball stars with sport ideals. I would like to see the game played by men actually between 18 and 25 years of age. To be sure any number of present-day stars appear on the official lists as within the years stated, but I know of a number who are fully ten years older than they admit.

Salaries today are too high; they have spoiled the players. Let us get back to real sport. If smaller diamonds will encourage the younger boys to get in the game early, learn it from the ground up, and then play it for a few years, when they really are fast and enthusiastic, give us thousands and thousands of smaller diamonds in all parts of the country.

Shows in New York

Julia Marlowe as *Viola* and E. H. Sothern as *Malvolio* in "Twelfth Night."

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as an Oriental fascinator
Belasco	The Son-Daughter	Mr. Belasco's China town
Belmont	The Passion Flower	Tremendous Spanish drama
Bijou	The Ouija Board	Timely melodrama
Booth	Not So Long Ago	Comedy
Broadhurst	Smilin' Through	Idealism about death
Casino	Betty Be Good	Musical farce
Central	As You Were	Laughs and tunes
Century	Floradora	Excellent revival
Cohan, Geo. M.	The Hottentot Honey Girl	Willie Collier in musical version of "Cheekers"
Cohan & Harris	My Lady Friends	Bright fun
Comedy	Abraham Lincoln	Fine portrayal
Cort	Martinique	West Indies Romance
Eltinge	Declassé	Ethel Barrymore at her best
Empire	The Storm	Rivals in a cabin
18th Street	The Bonhead Lightning'	Comedy
Fulton	Jane Clegg	Arousing character
Gaely	The Girl from Home	Engrossing drama
Garrick	"The Dictator"	Set to music
Globe	The Hole in the Wall	Spirit drama
Harris	The Famous Mrs. Fair	Excellent comedy drama
Henry Miller	Hippodrome	Holiday Days
Hudson	Knickbocker	Clarence
Knickerbocker	Shavings	Refreshing comedy
Liberty	The Night Boat	Cape Cod characters
Little	Beyond the Horizon	Beezy musical show
Longacre	Adam and Eva	Vivid tragedy
Lyric	What's in a Name?	Light comedy
Maxim-Elliott's	The Letter of the Law	New revue
Morosco	Sacred and Profane	Lionel Barrymore
New Amsterdam	Love	Elsie Ferguson
Nora Bayes	Ed Wynn Carnival	Musical revue
Park Theatre	Lassie Ruddigore	Musical comedy
Playhouse	The Wonderful Thing	American singers in Gilbert and Sullivan
Plymouth	Three Showers	Jeanne Eagels
Princess	Mrs. Humble Thompson	Musical comedy
Republic	The Sign on the Door	Engrossing melodrama
Selwyn	Buddies Shakespeare	Love in Brittany
Shubert	Irene	Sothern and Marlowe
Vanderbilt		Musical hit

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

44th Street	Look Who's Here	Bright comedy
Greenwich Village	Sophie	Emily Stevens
Lyceum	The Gold Diggers	Chorus girl comedy
New Amsterdam	Nine o'Clock Review	Ziegfeld beauties
Roof	Scandal and Midnight Frolic	Bedroom drama
39th Street	Passing Show	Girls and music
Winter Garden		



Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

GRIPPED in this powerful testing device, every **SPICER PROPELLER SHAFT** is subjected to a twisting force far greater than any it will meet in service.

This demonstrated factor of safety is one reason why **SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS** and **PROPELLER SHAFTS** outlast the finest cars—one reason why over one hundred and twenty-five of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks are **SPICER** equipped.

Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange

A request on your letterhead brings an illustrated booklet.

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION

SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N.J.

*Torsion Test: Number Twenty-three
of a series of SPICER advertisements.*

© S. M. C. 1920



Spicer Propeller Shaft

The Standard Safe 6% Investment

FOR 38 years S. W. Straus & Co. have been pioneers and leaders in the development of investment bonds which are unimpeachably conservative and fundamentally safe.

As a result of this consistent policy, the serial first mortgage bonds underwritten in accordance with the Straus Plan are today recognized as the standard safe 6% investment of the nation. Our booklet, "Safety and 6%", will tell you why. Write for it today. Ask for

Booklet E-1003

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882
NEW YORK
150 Broadway
Detroit Minneapolis San Francisco Philadelphia
Cleveland Milwaukee Boston
Indiana Los Angeles Washington
Buffalo Los Angeles Pittsburgh

38 years without loss to any investor



A Seven Percent First Mortgage Bond

With These Fundamental Elements of Safety

1. Security: A new seven-story apartment, with land and equipment valued at \$400,000, is the security for a bond issue of \$190,000.
2. First Mortgage signed by four prominent business men of Birmingham, Alabama.
3. Property Earnings—\$36,000 annually, more than four times average interest requirement.
4. Serial Maturities, from 2 to 10 years, annually increasing the margin of security behind outstanding bonds.
5. Sinking Fund, into which the borrowers make monthly deposits, insures prompt payment of interest and principal.
6. Validating Agency: American Trust & Savings Bank, Birmingham, Alabama.

Denominations, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000, to yield 7%. Write for descriptive circular 171-b.

G.L. MILLER & COMPANY, INC.
1019 HURT BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.



Municipal Bonds to Yield 6%

Denominations \$500 and \$1,000. Payable from taxes which are a lien prior to any mortgage. Income is exempt from all federal income taxes. Write for our descriptive circular BL 62 and booklet, "Organization and Service."

Mercantile Trust Company
Member Federal Reserve System
U.S. Government Supervision
ST. LOUIS MISSOURI
Capital and Surplus \$10,000,000

THE BACHE REVIEW

Clear, condensed information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

J. S. BACHE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York

Jasper's Hints to Investors



AL DOUGHERTY

President of the Downs National Bank of Downs, Kans., and vice-president of the First National Bank of Logan, Kans. He is prominently connected with the important live-stock industry and is one of the leading men of his section.



JOHN A. CAVANAGH

President of the Des Moines National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, one of the strongest financial institutions in the West, with deposits of \$15,000,000. Mr. Cavanagh stands high in his section of the country.



L. C. SMITH

President of the Commonwealth National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., one of the solid concerns of that flourishing city. He was formerly a successful banker down in Texas and is highly esteemed both as a citizen and as a financier.

A Gratifying Increase



A constantly increasing number of careful investors are indicating their full confidence in the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company by putting their funds into the 6% First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Gold Bonds it recommends.

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

90 E. Griswold Street Detroit (331)

OIL PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

go hand in hand, as present day industry cannot exist without oil. Present industrial expansion has been realized at the expense of reserve oil supplies, now materially reduced,

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

today occupies a strategic position in the petroleum industry.

Circular 21-A on Request

Henry L. Doherty & Company
Bond Department
60 Wall Street, New York

First Mortgage on Improved Farms
In prosperous Kansas and Oklahoma. Safe and sure. Expert investigation. Not one dollar principal or interest lost in 25 years experience. \$100, \$500, \$1,000, up. Write
The Farm Mortgage Trust Co.
544 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

Under This Heading

"FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS"

ON page 609 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."

ductive capacity of the undertaking, there comes into play a new source of revenue. The increase, then, is needful and justified, and eventually it strengthens rather than handicaps the company.

In estimating the worth of a stock increase, the investor should consider not merely the past record of the corporation, but also the present earning power and the probabilities of its keeping up to the mark. Naturally this can happen only with leading, well-established and conservatively managed concerns. Their prospects are not clouded by the fear of over-issue or of watered capital.

The bearing of these conclusions on the market of today is obvious. One should not rush blindly into purchase of stock-dividend-paying issues, but should discriminate with care, and select none but those which bid fair to be permanently solid and sound.

W., HARRISBURG, PA.: While Pennsylvania R. R. stock has merit, a better purchase for your "few thousand dollars" would be the Pennsylvania 10-year secured 7 per cent bonds.

P., LAKE GENEVA, WIS.: Butler Bros. is a prosperous concern and has been paying \$10 yearly with extras. If the regular dividend can be maintained the new stock will be desirable.

A., LINDEN, MICH.: The Union Oil Co. of Calif. is flourishing and has been paying dividends at the rate of 10%. The Union Oil Co. of Del. has not yet become a dividend payer but is strong, with a promising future.

J., ERIE, PA.: The City of Akron, Ohio, 5½% are the direct obligation of the city, whose net debt is less than 2% of its assessed valuation. The city is rapidly growing and is thriving. Offered according to maturity to yield 5.1% to 5.4%.

Y., PHILADELPHIA: The sponsors for United Retail Candy stores are strong men who have made a success of various other organizations. The stock of this company, therefore, looks like a good long pull business man's speculation.

K., TROY, N.Y.: Superior Steel common has had a considerable rise since the dividend was restored to the \$6 rate. The earnings for the first quarter of 1920 are said to have been more than \$2 per share on common after allowing for preferred dividend.

B., LANSING, MICH.: You appear to have a rather doubtful case against the brokerage firm.

You do not seem to have been sufficiently watchful of the market yourself. The customer as well as the broker ought to be on the alert. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in the stock market.

B., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.: "Secured notes" are those which are protected by the pledge of bonds or of stock and are not merely an unsupported obligation of a company. While Baltimore & Ohio secured 6 per cent. notes are not strictly gilt-edged investment, they are a reasonably safe business man's investment.

P., RUTLAND, VT.: Geo. P. Ide & Co., Inc., of Troy, N.Y., own an old, well-established collar and shirt business. The company's 8% cumulative preferred stock seems an excellent purchase. Net profits for four years have been about 20% on the preferred stock. It was offered at a price to yield nearly 8½%.

C., MADISON, WIS.: The Cook County, Ill., Road and Detention gold bonds are in the good security class. Interest payments are exempt from normal and surtax under the Federal income tax law. The bonds are the direct obligation of Cook County, of which Chicago is the county seat. Quoted at prices to net 4.90% to 5.1%.

S., CLOQUET, MINN.: While National Lead common is a sterling stock, a widow's money should be invested in something safer than common shares. Among more desirable issues are National Lead pfd., Advance Rumely pfd., Willys-Overland pfd., U.S. Steel pfd., International Mercantile Marine 6% bonds, and first-class real estate bonds.

J., PITTSBURGH, PA.: Farm mortgages are held in high esteem by banks, insurance companies and capitalists. Bonds based on such mortgages give the small investor an opportunity of the same kind as that which the capitalist has. Buy these rather than cheap oil and mining stocks. The latter are too risky for a man of your means.

G., ST. LOUIS, MO.: The Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. will own and operate the Bell telephone system throughout Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Its 5-year 7% convertible gold notes are attractive. The notes may be converted into 7% cumulative preferred stock, par for par. Price to yield over 7.6%.

L., LONG BRANCH, N.J.: The New York Central Railroad 7% equipment certificates are among the highest grade of that class of issues. They are due April 15, 1921, to 1935 inclusive. Offered lately at 100 and interest. The amount of the issue is \$6,225,000 and it represents less than 75% of the cost of the standard equipment on which it is secured.

R., PORT HURON, MICH.: Vanadium Corp. is in strong hands, has a fine outlook and has paid an initial dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. The stock looks like a sound business man's purchase. Its material advance of late may have largely discounted its market future. The rumor of a possible merger between Vanadium and Republic Steel has not been confirmed.

S., SPRING VALLEY, ILL.: The 5-year 7 per cent. secured gold notes of the Associated Simmons Hardware Companies are a high-grade issue. The company pays the Federal income tax up to 2 per cent. and Pennsylvania State tax is refunded.

Earnings for the last five years have averaged four times the interest on these notes. They are being offered to yield about 7½ per cent.

D., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: The Union Electric Light and Power Co. of St. Louis pays interest on its \$2,500,000 3-year 7% convertible gold bonds without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 2%. The company operates in St. Louis and adjacent territory, serving a population of 1,000,000. Net earnings are more than twice interest charges. Recently offered at a price to yield 8%.

R., WASHINGTON, D.C.: There was a falling off in the net earnings of Ohio Oil in 1919, but the company's surplus is very large and the likelihood of a melon-cutting some day is strong. Southern Railway preferred, paying \$5, makes an excellent yield on present market price. It is a desirable business man's purchase. If the road's earnings improve under private management, the stock will naturally sell higher.

C., LOUISVILLE, KY.: There is merit in Chile Copper, but it bids fair to be a long-pull speculation. For immediate income you might exchange for Producers and Refiners, a fair business man's speculation. However, I should prefer Cosden, Sapulpa or Elk Basin, each paying about 50 cents per year. You might consider American Drugists Syndicate, selling at about \$14 and paying 80 cents per year.

B., ROME, N.Y.: The Air Reduction Co.'s 10-year 7% convertible sinking fund debenture bonds were offered lately at a price to yield about 7.45%. Interest is payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 2%. The convertible option is attractive. The sinking fund by Oct. 1, 1922, will be sufficient to retire over \$1,000,000 of the \$2,000,000 of bonds. Net earnings are about five times interest requirements.

C., CANTON, ILL.: Western Pacific and Pere Marquette Railroads are doing very well and their preferred stocks are attractive speculations, more to be desired than their common issues. I haven't a very optimistic opinion of the low-priced railroad stocks at present. The railroads have difficulties to overcome before their business shows lasting improvement. The best class of railroad stocks is what one should buy at this time. Though the prices seem high they are not so in reality.

New York, May 1, 1920 JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Information about the method of dealing in stocks and bonds by means of puts and calls is given in booklet L, which will be mailed to any address by William H. Herbst, 20 Broad Street, New York.

Unusual opportunities for investment in Nevada silver securities are the specialty of William Cheadle Borchers, 608-10 Trust & Savings Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Circular L will be sent on request, with geological reports, maps and data.

If you wish success in business or investments you will find it helpful to study the pages of the weekly "Bache Review," with its valuable information and suggestions. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

Oklahoma farm mortgages, paying 6 per cent. net, are being distributed by the Godfrey-Brewer Investment Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which has a choice selection of these securities on hand. A letter to the firm will bring its interesting circular L.

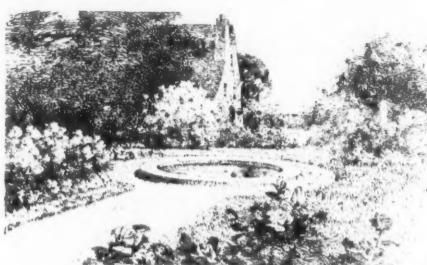
The Citizens Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, furnishes to residents of all parts of the country a chance to do their banking by mail and pays 4 per cent. on deposits. This should be a great convenience for many people. Those interested should write to the Trust Co. for its booklet L.

In this era of high prices, one wishes to make his capital earn as much as possible. G. L. Miller & Co., Miami Trust Bldg., Miami, Fla., are distributing 7 per cent. first mortgages on Miami property which furnishes an excellent security. A list of offerings and booklet No. 61 will be sent to any applicant by Miller & Co. Mention the amount it is desired to invest.

For thirty-eight years the well-known house of S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago, has been a leader in the development of conservative and safe investment bonds, making a liberal yield. The serial first mortgage bonds safeguarded by the Straus plan are highly regarded all over the country. Full information about them is contained in "Safety and 6 per cent.," a readable and useful publication which may be obtained by writing to Straus & Co., for booklet E-100.

First mortgage real estate gold bonds, in denominations of \$100 to \$1000, bearing 6 per cent. interest and claiming 100 per cent. safety, are offered by H. O. Stone & Co., the long-established real estate investments firm, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. The arguments for these bonds are ample security, income from three to five times interest requirements, monthly deposits for payment of interest and principal, adequate fire insurance, and guaranteed title. They may be bought on monthly payments. Stone & Co. will send to any address their descriptive circular 45-4.

The products of the industrial establishments of New England are sold in all parts of the world and have a world-wide reputation. Many of the long-established and prosperous concerns have issued securities yielding liberal returns and among the safest of their class. In these investment issues the prominent house of Hollister, White & Co., Inc., 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass., 92 Cedar St., New York, and North American Building, Philadelphia, specializes and has built up for them an extensive demand. Conservative investors will do well to look into the opportunities here offered. Full particulars may be found in booklet L.W. 201, "Safeguarding Your Investments," which will be supplied by Hollister, White & Co., to any investor.



Sow your money carefully

MONEY, to bear fruit, must be sown carefully in tested soil. Any bond, or note, or preferred stock will not do

The National City Company's monthly list represents only securities that have been thoroughly investigated and judged as to soundness.

Our nation-wide organization and worldwide affiliation permit us to offer you a very unusual diversity of investment opportunities. We are always glad at any one of our 50 Correspondent Offices to help you make selections to fit your individual needs.

Let us send you our current list of well-chosen securities, which at present prices offer attractive yields. Ask for L-128.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

A NATIONAL INVESTMENT SERVICE—More than 50 correspondents in the leading cities connected by about 10,000 miles of private wires.



SEATTLE 7% MORTGAGES

INTEREST rates are higher in the Pacific Northwest because of the strong regional demand for capital. Our mortgages represent the unquestioned security of improved Seattle property, analytically selected by us. We forward interest semi-annually. Send for list.

JOSEPH E. THOMAS & CO., Seattle, Wash.

Third Ave. and Spring St., Seattle, Wash.

6% First Mortgage GOLD BONDS

on improved Chicago Real Estate, in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000; titles guaranteed by the Chicago Title & Trust Co., a \$12,000,000 corporation; carefully safeguarded; partial payments if desired. Write for Descriptive Circular G-14.

H. O. STONE & CO.,

111 WEST WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO



TITLE TRUST CO. 722 SECOND AVE. SEATTLE



Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. European agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldg., London, Eng. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1919, 20 cents each; of 1918, 20 cents each; 1917, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be seen in with request for the change. Also give the number appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: 225 Fifth Avenue, New York; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

Printed by the Schweizer Press.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—120 District National Bank Bldg., Washington, D.C.

To Contributors: LESLIE'S will be glad to consider contributions submitted by established professionals. Contributions should always be accompanied by postage for their return, if unaccepted.

Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published.

2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper.

3. Whether or not they are copyrighted.

Copyright, 1920, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter. Entered as Second-class Matter at Post-office Dept., Canada. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Sleicher, President; Reuben P. Sleicher, Secretary; A. E. Rollauer, Treasurer.

Address all Correspondence to LESLIE'S 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

New Lineup for Another World War

Concluded from page 582

Far Reaching Credit

The basis of Commerce and Industry is raw material. The production, gathering and transporting of raw material through jungles, down tropic rivers, across many seas—all these operations are made possible by the far reaching power of credit.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York employs its great credit resources in furthering the processes of production, manufacture and distribution from raw material to final consumption.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
Over Fifty-five Million Dollars



CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY
N. J.

ON THE BEACH AND
THE BOARDWALK

Atlantic City is famous for its delightful climate, its invigorating salt sea air, its surf bathing, its miles of Boardwalk and endless amusements—and CHALFONTE. Hospitable, homelike.

American plan. Always open.

THE LEEDS COMPANY

More Home to the House

An Extra Outdoor Room

AEROLUX VENTILATING PORCH SHADES transform your sun-exposed porches into cool, airy outdoor rooms where you can be comfortable the hottest days or nights. Unlike awnings and other shades they keep out the heat, soften the sun's glare, and allow free air circulation through them. Aerolux Porch Shades have the superior, beauty and finish that make them superior in every way.

How to Select Porch Shades

Get this information by writing for free literature, diagrams, suggestions on shading, color, measurements, arrangement and simplicity of hanging, also name of Aerolux dealer.

THE AEROSHADE COMPANY
246 Oakland Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

AEROLUX
NO-WHIP VENTILATING
PORCH SHADES

FILE YOUR COPIES OF LESLIE'S

and you will have an up-to-date history of the world's great events. Here is a serviceable binder, made of handsome green silk-finished cloth with LESLIE'S stamped in gold on the cover.

\$1.50 brings the binder to you
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City



crept around to the next war and Russia's part therin. Maps of Europe and Asia were brought out, and for the first time did I hear the details of the new German plan. Many times since have I been present at conferences when the same subject was discussed but with different men. The general scheme was, however, always the same. What puzzled me at first was the apparent understanding or co-operation between these imperial officers and the Soviet. Afterward I found that the mysterious connecting link was the numerous German agents.

The great machinery of this gigantic scheme had, at that time, already been set in motion. Hundreds of trained Indian agitators had gone into India more than six months before. The organization of the Soviet army had been started and by hundreds of German officers employed as "Hungarian-Slavs." The general outlines of the idea were as follows:

The Scheme in Detail

Revolution in India brought about by constant agitators. Owing to the great scale of the uprisings everywhere Great Britain would be forced to withdraw her forces from northern India, concentrating them somewhere in the south in positions with more secure and permanent lines of communication. This would throw open the mountain passes in the north of India and through these would flow assistance in abundance from Russia and Afghanistan to the revolutionaries. Columns of large bodies of Russian troops carrying with them all the supplies needed for the arming of the people would come down south by the roads from the various points on the Tashkend railway into India. The Afghans are expected to take up arms to a man and give a hand.

It is expected that if Britain wishes to retain India, she will have to send close to a million men to India and Egypt. It will take more than all the spare shipping and most part of the fleet to handle this tremendous task. The Mohammedans, under Turk leadership, will declare a holy war and the whole of Egypt will blaze up. The Suez Canal seriously attacked from two sides, thus threatening the only practical line of communication with India, will force Great Britain to send still more troops to Egypt.

Every Nation Involved

In the middle of all this chaos, South Africa will declare her independence and thus interrupt the vital Cape coaling stations. To keep these intact strong forces must be sent there. Ireland's continued efforts will keep a certain number of troops in Ireland besides those required for home defence. While this is going on, Russia and Germany intend to endeavor to crush Poland between them and take back their former belongings.

At the proper moment Germany will declare war and invade France and Belgium, backed by large bodies of Russian troops in reserve. Great Britain, with her forces fighting in many parts of the world, will be too busy in India, Egypt, South Africa and Ireland to give much help to France. The latter, standing alone, will go under.

With France crushed the concentrated efforts of Germany, Russia and Turkey will be on the Suez Canal, an extremely vital spot.

Japan declares war at this moment and attacks the long British transportation service from India around the Cape. With the Suez Canal in their hands and the Japanese fleet in the eastern waters these schemers declared that Egypt and India would be lost and all the British troops cut

off and in the course of time practically destroyed.

The Germans expect that Italy will be neutral, if not on their side, in this upheaval in Europe. The reason for this being the non-fulfillment of the Allied promises to Italy. The good-will the Allies have every reason to show toward Italy has been lacking a good deal, in its practical sense. The somewhat selfish methods applied have forced Italy into a distinct feeling of distrust, in fact dislike, toward the Allies; and it is at least possible that she would look for an alliance in other quarters.

The Climax in Europe

What the United States would do in this war of the future was not at all clearly defined at the conference. The Russian officers were all doubtful as to her actions. The idea was, however, for the trouble to start with revolutions and strikes everywhere and gradually to work up a sudden climax in Europe. The Germans expect it to go so quickly when it once starts in Europe that America, with her own trouble at home, will not have time to do much, even if she wanted to.

It is only natural that Japan will be willing to join any combine which would be to her advantage and development. She has a perfect understanding with the Russian Imperialist party, which is pro-German and in constant touch with Germany.

"There is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip," says an old proverb, and it proved true as to the German scheming in the past.

For the general peace and prosperity of the world there seems to be only one hope, and that is an absolute Anglo-American alliance or an efficiently conducted League of Nations.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

In 1916 { I voted for {
or did not vote {
In 1920 I wish to vote for

Reader's name

Address

Please cut out and mail to

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

TOTAL VOTE TO APRIL 21

GENERAL WOOD, 2400; change from Wilson, 350.
PRESIDENT WILSON, 600; change from Hughes, 62.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 298; change from Wilson, 26.
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 770, change from Wilson, 236.
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 160; change from Wilson, 57.
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 68; change from Wilson, 15.
WILLIAM G. McADOO, 116; change from Wilson, 85.
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 200; change from Wilson, 45.
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 90; change from Wilson, 10.
GENERAL PERSHING, 53; change from Wilson, 18.
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 363; change from Wilson, 111.
SENATOR POINDEXTER, Washington, 174; change from Wilson, 32.
GOVERNOR COOLIDGE, Mass., 56; change from Wilson, 16.
EUGENE V. DEBS, 190; change from Wilson, 70.
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 82; change from Wilson, 71.
OLE HANSON, Seattle, 358; change from Wilson, 89.
HERBERT HOOVER, 114; change from Wilson, 41.
Scattering votes for 80 others 561, including all candidates receiving less than 50 votes each.

7000
PAGES

HUNDREDS
of
ILLUSTRATIONS



THE IDEAL LIFE

When Shakespeare, with his deep insight into human nature, pictured the ideal life, he did not select his characters from among the dwellers in cities, or place them in the environment of the crowded haunts of men with their fetid and rancid atmosphere of moral and physical corruption, their cheap estimates of human worth, their sordid aims, that have ever made every big city a festering sore on the body politic, and a menace to humanity.

No, when Shakespeare—seer as well as sage, who has illuminated with the brilliancy of the noon-day sun every point of morals, of manners, of statecraft, of social philosophy, of taste, of the conduct of life—shows us the conditions under which a nearly perfect state of society is possible, he selects as his stage the Forest of Arden, remote from the untruth, hypocrisy, ignorance and violence of a society pursuing its own selfish aims, and within the sylvan shades of this Arcadia a fascinating company of exiles realize a mode and conception of life that is ideal in its democracy because each member of the happy band is an *aristocrat* in the sense of nobility of heart and character.

"AS YOU LIKE IT"

describes a life that would please everyone. Rich in its revelations of the mysteries of human nature and the philosophy of life, Shakespeare seems to have transfused much of the wisdom of past ages into his own all-combining mind. This great comedy, word for word as the great master wrote it, together with everything else that he wrote, exactly as it came from his pen, is found in this *De Luxe Edition* of

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS

AN UNEXPURGATED EDITION

Every play, poem and sonnet is as the most eminent scholars have agreed Shakespeare wrote it.

THE TEXT, the famous "Cambridge," based on the folio of 1623, regarded by scholars as the most nearly accurate of all Shakespearian texts.

Among the great authorities on Shakespeare represented in the notes and explanatory matter are Goethe, Coleridge, Dowden, Tennyson, Brandes, Johnson, Lamb, Schlegel, Saintsbury, Furnivall, Hazlitt, Mabie, Gosse, Hudson, Guizot, Swinburne, Mrs. Jameson, De Quincey, Gollancz.

UNSURPASSED SPÉCIAL FEATURES. *PREFACES* showing sources of the plots. *ARGUMENTS* giving a condensed story of each play. *Critical Comments* making clear the meaning of the plays and the nature of the characters. These precede each play. *GLOSSARIES* explaining every doubtful or obsolete word. *Critical Notes* giving the various renderings of text according to eminent Shakespearian authorities. *EXPLANATORY NOTES* explain clearly such portions of the plays as might be difficult to understand. *STUDY NOTES* modeled upon the course of Shakespearian study pursued at the leading American and English universities.

OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES

TYPE. The largest that could be used without making the volumes too bulky; ample margins.

PAPER. A pure white, thin opaque paper. The volumes average nearly 700 pages each. Each volume $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

BINDING. Rich silk-finished purple cloth, with titles in gold.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION

HALF THE PUBLISHER'S PRICE

\$100

SENT NOW brings you the entire 10 profusely illustrated volumes.

The publisher from whom we bought this limited number of sets of the *De Luxe Edition* decided to suspend further publication when the cost of paper and other materials soared to heights which left no margin of profit, considering the means available to him for disposing of the sets.

The present cut in price of course cannot be maintained if we are put to a heavy selling expense in disposing of the sets through repeated advertisements. Therefore, to get the benefit of this great reduction in price you must act TODAY.

Brunswick Subscription Co. L. 5-8-20
418 Brunswick Bldg., New York City

I enclose \$1.00 as first payment on the 10 cloth bound volumes of the *De Luxe Edition* of SHAKESPEARE. If as represented I will remit \$1.00 per month for 14 months after their receipt. Otherwise, I will, within 5 days, ask for instructions for their return, at your expense, my \$1.00 to be refunded on receipt.

Name

Address

Occupation

40 SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOR

depicting famous scenes in Shakespeare's plays, and hundreds of text illustrations reproduced from rare wood cuts used in books published in Shakespeare's time, are features altogether unique and found in no other edition.

*"Well, well—
here we are again"*

CHESTERFIELD advertising keeps telling you that Chesterfields "satisfy."

And every day, new hundreds of smokers try Chesterfields and learn the truth—that Chesterfields *do* "satisfy."

Right now, there are over three million smokers—over three million friends—who know the "satisfying" quality of Chesterfield's can't-be-copied blend of fine Turkish and Domestic tobaccos.

They know—

"They Satisfy."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

— and the blend can't be copied